The Weekly Post.

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CABIN LACONICS.

Lies often ride wile de trufe goes a-walkin';
Teamin' prices high when de muel am a-balkin';
Lazy rooster struttin' wile de ole hen a-layin';
Colic mighty bad in de middle ob de hayin';
Sowin' mus' be done 'fo' we cum' to de repin';
An' de fool jars de nes' what de hornet am a-sleepin'.

Dus' allus flies as de win' am a blowin';
Chicken-roos' safes' when de moon am a' showin';
Wise man wuckin, when de lebes am a-fallin'.
Cow mighty skittish when de calf am a-bawlin';
Tough han's de bes' when it comes to de choppin';
An' de bait's mighty skerse when de fish am a-floppin'.

Little fish bite wile de big fish am shyin';
Little fish big fish a'ter de lyis';
'Gaiter fas' ersleep wile little darky peepin';
'Gaiter wide awake an' de little darky sleepin';
High-up simmons toughes' when it cums to de eatin',
An' de debbil prays de loudes' at de big camp-meetin'.

Fresh eggs sinkin' wile de rotten ones go floatin';
Darky man an' brudder on de mawin' ob de votin';
Dinah heap de sweetes' wile she's roastin' ob de possum,
Roses lose dar color 'side a healthy 'tater blossem;
Coarse-wooled sheep make de faires' sort of mutton;
An' a nickel often jingles with a tin s'pender button.

—*Life.*

THE MODEL PRISON.

What it Ought to Be—Some Valuable Suggestions Given.

George W. Cable's striking essay on "The Convict Lease System in the Southern States" is printed in the February *Century*. He introduces his powerful array of facts with the following clever statement of what a prison ought to be: "Here and there in the United States a penal institution may be found that fairly earns the pride with which it is pointed out by the surrounding community. In the whole country there may be four or five such. The visitor to them admires the fitness of their architecture.

"'Yes,' the warden replies; 'this is not a house of pleasure, and so we have not made it pretty. It is not an abode of crime, and so we have not made it ugly. It is not a place where men seek justice, and therefore we have not made it grand or majestic. But it is the house of chastisement—of chastening punishment—and so it is made solemn, severe and calm."

"The visitor praises the grave and silent decency of all the internal appointments.

"'Yes,' responds the warden; 'the peace and dignity of the State are here asserting themselves over the person of the prisoner who has violated them; there is no more room here for merriment and confusion than for strife.'

"'Yes,' says the warden; 'when the criminal was free and his life at his own disposal, he took no such care of it as this. He probably lived a sort of daily suicide. If he shortened his days, the State was, presumably, not to blame. But if we by malice or neglect shorten his days here, where he is our captive, we bring upon the State both blame and shame. For his life is in our custody, just as the clothing is with which he came here; the State, through its courts, has distinctly declined to tamper with it, and holds it subject to be returned to his own keeping, at the expiration of his confinement, in as good order as that in which it was received, the inevitable wear and tear of time alone excepted. Can a State maintain its peace and dignity as it should, that commits breaches of trust in its very prisons?'

"The visitor remarks that a wise benevolence is necessary even toward bad men.

"'But,' says the other, 'it is not merely benevolence to bad men that put in these elaborate sanitary appliances; it is the necessity of upholding the integrity and honor of the State.'

"The visitor shows his surprise at the absence of all the traditional appliances for the correction of the refractory. 'Yet be certain,' is the rejoinder, 'a discipline, sure, prompt and effectual meets every infraction of rules. How else could we have this perfection of order? But it is a discipline whose punishments are free from brutalizing tendencies, increasing dispassionately as the culprit's passions increase, and relenting only when he has repented.'

"The visitor is impressed with the educative value of the labor performed by the inmates.

"'Yes, says the warden, 'send a man out from here with knowledge of a trade, and maybe he will come back, but the chances are he will not. Send him away without a trade, and maybe he will not come back, but the chances are he will. So for society's sake—in the community's interest and for its safety—these men are taught certain trades that they can not turn to bad account. We do not teach burglars locksmithing.'

"Yet the visitor takes a momentary alarm.

"'You put the housebreaker and the robber, the sneak-thief and the pick-pocket into open competition with honest men in the community around them.'

"'Exactly,' responds the other; 'trying to live without competing in the fields of productive labor is just the essence of the crimes for which they were sent here. We make a short end of that.'

"The visitor looks with pleased interest at the statistical records of the clerk's office.

"'We could not call our duty done without these,' is the warden's response. 'These are the keys to the study of the cause and prevention of crime. By these we weigh our own results. By these we uncover not only the convict and his crime, but society's and State's own sins of omission and commission; whose fruits are these crimes and these criminals.'

"'After all,' at length the visitor says, 'tell me one thing more. Here, where a prisoner is safe from fire and plague and oppression and temptation and evil companionship, and is taught thrift and skill, and only to submit to justice and obey right rules, where is his punishment? How is this punishment at all?'

"And the warden makes answer with question for question: 'Had you a deformed foot, and an iron mold made to close around it and press it into symmetrical shape and hold it so, would you ask where is the agony! The punishment here is the punishment of a deformed nature forced into superficial symmetry. It is the punishment that captivity is unrestraint; that subordination and enforced self-control are to ungoverned passion and inordinate vanity and pride; that routine is the love of idle adventure; that decorum is to the love of orgies; that temperance is to the love of drink; that loneliness is to the social and domestic impulses; that solitude and self-communion are to remorse. It is all the losses and restraints of banishment, without one of its liberties. Nothing tempers it but the repentance and reform which it induces, and these temper it just in degree as they are genuine and thorough.'

"'And your actual results?' asks the visitor.

"'Of those who come herefor their first offense, a majority return to honest life.'"

TILDEN'S HOUSE.

A Bachelor Who Delights in His Housekeeping.

(Chicago Tribune Letter.)

The Gramercy Park mansion is essentially a man's house. Beautiful as it unquestionably is, there is not one little sign of a woman's gentle presence, notwithstanding which there are two charming young women who live there constantly. Mr. Tilden's nieces they are, without whom the large and rather gloomy house would be dreary indeed. Mr. Tilden is as proud of his house as any young housekeeper might be. He took me from room to room, and they seemed innumerable, insisting on my examining all the details of the woodwork, which is all light in color—either maple, ash, or white oak—pointing out the beauties of the frescoes and hangings, and expatiating on the color and texture of even the carpets and rugs, and the latter were well worthy of close examination, especially those in the library or rather the rooms of the library, which are the finest specimens of antique carpets I have ever seen, superb in color and quality. There are no drawing-rooms in the house. All the apartments on the first floor except the dining-room are intended for books, so the library consists of eight or ten rooms.

Mr. Tilden's books are worthy of a separate letter. I dared not trust myself to more than glance at them superficially, knowing if I allowed myself more than a passing glance I should entirely forget that my invitation plainly was for one morning, and could not be construed into a desire for my society for an indefinite period. Later on, however, I have promised myself several days of prowling about among these treasures, and even then I shall only be able to see but little more than the bindings. I should think there were about forty rooms in Mr. Tilden's house, or houses—for there were, or it was, two houses, and the partition walls have never been taken down—so the effect remains of two distinct dwellings, which breaks the harmony of the interior very much. One apartment follows after another in the most unlooked for and inconsequent way, not making delightful and unbroken surprises, as one sometimes sees in picturesque old country houses where a wing here and an extension there makes a charming and fascinating interior, but precisely like a hotel which has been formerly two or three dwelling houses. No woman would ever have consented to such an arrangement.

SIX INCHES OF STRING.

An Invention Familiar to Women Which Made Two Fortunes.

(From the New York Sun.)

"You see that large factory? It covers the entire block. Half a million of money wouldn't buy it. Well, it was built by a little piece of cord not more than six inches long." Here the speaker paused and scrutinized the reporter's countenance for indications of incredibility, not to say astonishment. But the narrator was talking to a man who, since the introduction of the telephone, has made it a point of principle to be ready for anything and to believe all that he hears. The speaker added:

"Eight years ago there lived on the west side, in the third story of a cheap tenement, down near the North river, a poor machanic, who was kept poor because he had a passion for inventing; it amounted to a passion. He didn't drink and didn't travel with the politicians; and all who knew his family wondered why they should be so poor. But at last he perfected an invention—the simplest thing on earth—and with his patent in his hand he went down-town one day, and called for the head of a house whose check and current for five figures anywhere in 'the street.' The inventor offered to sell two-thirds of his patent for $20,000 if the house would bind itself to put $100,000 into factories for producing the little thing that he had invented. The firm signed papers in less than an hour from the time of hearing the proposal, and in another hour the inventor had converted the firm's check for $20,000 into greenbacks. Lots were bought and a factory was erected. The business speedily grew to gigantic proportions, and at length the firm acquired all the rest of the block and covered it with brick and mortar, and now the inventor is able to associate with the millionaires. The little glove fastener—a piece of cord about six inches long and a dozen little metal hooks or buttons—is the thing that was invented."

"Foremost Lady of the Land."

(N. Y. World.)

Can it be possible that President Arthur wishes Mr. Frelinghuysen to surrender his portfolio and retire from the Cabinet? He has deliberately recognized Mrs. Carlisle, wife of the Speaker, as the "foremost lady of the land." As the leader of official society she officiated at the White House on New Year's day and has since maintained that dignity at receptions. Mrs. Frelinghuysen, who claims the distinction by virtue of her position as wife of the Secretary of State, is miffed and no longer appears at the White House. The worst feature of the recognition of Mrs. Carlisle is that it is a retroactive snub to the wife of Ex-Speaker Keifer. During the early part of Mr. Arthur's administration he gave the preference to Mrs. Frelinghuysen over the wife of the Republican Speaker. Now he turns his back on Mrs. F. and confers the dignity of foremost lady upon the wife of the Democratic Speaker. Perhaps Mr. Arthur is going to work methodically to win. Democratic support, and perhaps Washington society is on the verge of just such another jar as tore asunder one of the Cabinets of Andrew Jackson.

It is said that there are more people in Florida now than ever at this time of the year before.

THE FAITHFUL HOUSEWIFE.

I see her in her home content,
The faithful housewife, day by day,
Her duties seem like pleasures sent,
And joy attends her on her way.

She cares not for the loud acclaim
That goes with rank and social strife,
Her wayside home is more than fame;
She is its queen—the faithful wife.

When summer days are soft and fair,
And bird songs fill the cottage trees;
She reaps a benison as rare
As her own gentle ministries.

Peace shrines itself upon her face,
And happiness in every look;
Her voice is full of charm and grace,
Like music of the summer brook.

In winter when the days are cold,
And all the landscape dead and bare,
How well she keeps her little fold,
How shines the fire beside her chair!

The children go with pride to school,
The father's toil half turns to play,
So faithful is her frugal rule,
So tenderly she molds the day.

Let higher stations vaunt their claim,
Let others sing of rank and birth,
The faithful housewife's honest fame
Is linked to the best joy on earth.

—*New York Ledger.*

"YOURS TRULY."

The Way in Which a Young Woman Was Entrapped Into Matrimony.

(Mrs. M. L. Rayne in Detroit Free Press.)

"Amazin Grace," said Mrs. Pilsbury, as she sat with her daughter at their afternoon sewing, "be yew goin' to piece a quilt?"

"What fur, mother?"

"Why, ain't Mr. Van Vleet been to see you twice't runnin' lately? He's axed ye, I s'pose, to hey him?"

"An' I guv him the mitten."

"Sho! You wouldn't be half so silly! Why, he's wuth a dozen orniray men. You mought go futher and fare wuss."

"Jest what I'm goin' to dew."

"Did yew tell him so?"

"No, I writ; now, mother, let me be; I ain't a goin' to marry no man that thinks I'm jumpin' et the chance. I'd a heap ruther be an old maid."

There was nothing said for some time; then the widow asked:

"When did yew write, 'Mazin?"

"A day or so past."

"Where did you git a pen?"

"I borrered one. Mebbe you'd like to know what I said tew him."

"You've guessed rite," said the widow eagerly.

"It ain't nuthin, to nobody but us, mother, s'long es I didn't have him," said the girl curtly, and no more was said, but the widow sighed heavily and held her hand to her left side.

Amazin knew that it meant her heart, for she had been brought up to respect that organ as an intimidating power. This time she did not relent, but wondered why she could not like that big, good looking Van Vleet well enough to marry him, for they were poor, poor as that historic church mouse, and he was well off.

But they were not mercenary. People called them simple folks; perhaps because they lacked education and believed everything that was told them. But they were good as gold. The widow's face and form, lank and ungainly, were familiar to every sick room. They rendered unto Cæsar the things that were Cæsar's. They owed no man anything, though they worked early and late to accomplish it. They were good to everybody and everything, and Amazin Grace—her mother had named her after the hymn beginning, "Amazing grace, how sweet the sound"—was really pretty. So thought big, bulking, shame faced Van Vleet, when he came a courting her, with his trousers tucked into cowhide boots, and a coonskin cap tied down over his ears. She was the only girl he was afraid of, and he wasn't afraid of her, come right down to it.

He was an honest, decent chap, with a fist like a sledge hammer and a heart like a child's. He wanted Amazin Grace, and he couldn't imagine any reason why he should have left her. When he got her simple little letter of refusal, written out with infinite difficulty and spelled on a new plan of phonetics, he read it over and over, smoked his cob pipe, read the letter again, grinned a good bit, then folded it reverently, and put it in the pocket nearest his heart.

"That's all rite, my girl," he chuckled.

A couple of months passed away. One peculiarity of time is that it treats all people alike. It does not fly from some and stand still with others. It was spring at the Van Vleet farm, which was one mass of apple and cherry blossoms, and it was spring at the Widow Pilsbury's little lean-to house, without shrub or blossom. The widow looked out of the window and sighed. She had never heard the "Song of the Shirt," but she had sung it all her life. It was her bread and butter.

"There's Van Vleet!" she exclaimed, looking up from her lapboard. "Well, I declare! What brings him here?"

"P'raps he's comin' to ask yew to hev him, mother," said Amazin Grace, laughing, while a sweet flush of pink stained her round cheeks.

"I wish he should!" said the widow, devoutly; "I should consider it was flyin' in the face of Providence not to marry such a man—if he asked me.

But Mr. Van Vleet stalked in with a brief "good day," threw an armful of blossoms into the lap of Amazin Grace, and said:

"I'm ready for weddin'."

"Did you get my letter?" asked the girl.

"Yep! It warn't to say, lovin,' but I took yer meanin.' I've fenced in the hull north lot, and furnished the house up, so yer wouldn't know it, an' I kalculate ef we kin git married next week it won't interfere with my spring work—hey?"

Amazin Grace sat back and looked the picture of surprise. The widow thought she heard the cat in the pantry and discreetly withdrew. As the door closed Farmer Van Vleet took two little red hands in his, and bending forward gave Amazin Grace an awful smack.

"That seals the bargain," he said, but the indignant girl jumped up and ordered him out of the house. To her astonishment, he didn't budge a step.

"Not much! I reckin I've a right to kiss yer now," he said boldly; then he stepped to the door and called loudly,

"Mother! kum here!"

The widow must have been conveniently near, for she almost fell into the room at his first word, and he bestowed another sounding smack on her.

"It's all rite," he said; "me an' Amazin Grace is goin' to be married, and you kin dance at the weddin'."

"But—but the letter," gasped the girl. "You ain't understood a word of it."

"The fact is," said Farmer Van Vleet, "I ain't had no eddication to speak of, been too busy grubbin' land all my life. I didn't raly read the letter to sense it, but when I see how you signed it that was enuff for me. I knowed you wouldn't hev writ that way to a feller ye weren't goin' to marry. I don't know much about gals, but I know that!"

When it was all settled that they were to be married the next week, Sunday, Farmer Van Vleet rode off, and the two women put away the lapboard and resigned the universal shirtmaking business forever.

"I'd give the world to know what I writ to him," said Amazin Grace.

"The world ain't yourn tew give," corrected her mother, piously.

"I'm sart'in sure I told him no," said the girl, "but I reckon he was bound to hev me, an' I dunno ez I'm half sorry, either, now."

When they were married and Amazin Grace and her mother had gone out to the new home in the smart new spring wagon, the bride returned to the subject of the letter.

"I hev a burnin' cur'osity to know what I writ," she said, "cause" (blushing prettily) "I thought I riffused you."

"O-ho, I guess not," said the triumphant lover. "Look-a here, Mrs. Van Vleet, here's the letter. 'Tain't but a few words. There ain't no 'ticular meanin' in them, but its the signing of them. Do you see that? Them two words would stand in law to mean plain yes; there's no gittin' around them."

Amazin Grace and her mother both read at once:

"*Mr. Van Vleet*—deer sir: I am sory to Inform you that your attenshuns are in nowise Reciprperkated. Yures trewly,

"AMAZIN GRACE FILSBURY."

"That fetched me," said Mr. Van Vleet, looking admiringly at his new possession. "I doan't kno' much, but I reckon I kin tell what a girl means when she writes to a feller and signs herself 'Yours trewly.'"

PALACES OF SIN.

How New York Fast Life Squanders Money and Morality.

(Joe Howard's Letter.

It would be difficult to tell precisely how many liquor stores there are in this town, but I think it is 10,000. Many of them are licensed, many are not. Some are palatial. As a matter of fact, they beat any palace known to modern times in adornment, decoration, extravagance and ostentatious display.

PALACES FIT FOR KINGS.

There is one barroom in this city the decoration and furniture of which cost $200,000. There are scores of them that are fitted up at an expense of over $50,000 each. Men of affairs know very well that there are places in this city where the lowest tastes of man are pandered to, and where every sense is served in ways of which the pulpit cannot tell, the press will not meddle with and the police are paid to wink at. Ask the country merchants what they are shown by the drummers of New York when they come here to buy goods. Ask any one of our expert detectives to take you through the town some night. He may show you a Chinese opium joint, with a group of wretched nicotined people. He may also show you a bucket shop, three stories underground, where sodden men and the remains of women drink themselves to death. He may show you the lowest grades of crawling creatures, willing for a pittance to illustrate every dirty possibility of human nature, but he will be very likely to avoid showing you what, after all, would be the only illustration of my point, that the tastes of the rich men of to-day are depraved and unwholesome. He could take you to mansions modest enough on the outside, the glaring splendor of which would dazzle your eyes on the very threshold. The floors are covered with carpets so rich and soft as to make one think he treads on feathers, the ceiling superbly frescoed, the walls either exquisitely tinted or gorgeously papered or upholstered in satin folds deftly concealing and yet disclosing magnificent mirrors, costly pictures and choicest works of highest art. There are houses here where for money men can get everything known to any sense. The poor are not catered to, the men of moderate means are not asked at all; money is what the caterers seek, and there is plenty of money for them to have. Every vice in the catalogue, and many which it would be impossible to catalogue, find its amplest development here. Who supports all this?

THE RICH SUPPORT IT.

Not the poor. The poor devils have quite as much on their shoulders now as they can bear. The the middling classes. Bread and butter and a small piece of cake and shoes for the children take all they can accumulate. There they are, however. Somebody keeps them going. Who is it? It is the men of money. People differ as to what New York needs. Some say an independent press would seek out these wrongs, and so mirror them before the public as to force their righting. Others think an honest pulpit should hurl the shock of destruction at these monumental wrongs. Others claim that a non-political police would break up these dens and rent out these palaces. As for the police, it is but fair to say that, unless reputable citizens complain or some overt act is committed, they have no legal right to interfere. That settles the case, so far as they are concerned. What we need in this city is a change of heart. Not the Moody and Sankey change of heart, not a howling and yelling "little chapel" change of heart, but that kind of a change which would make a rich man's heart thoughtful of his neighbor, hospitable to strangers and full of decent promptness in matters of self-conduct. As it is, we find that the vast accumulations of money for which New York is noted, have but one effect, namely, to stimulate extravagance, to breed a vitiated taste, to cater to dirt rather than purity and encourage low companions with odd sensations and uncanny amusements. It is time to call a halt. Who will do it?

When one is sick advice is plenty, but not always the best. A good rule is to accept only such medicines as have after long years of trial proved worthy of confidence. This is a case where other people's experience may be of great service, and it has been the experience of thousands that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best cough medicine ever used.

No less than 165,000 human beings have been transported to Siberia dur ing the past ten years.

ALLITERATION.

[The following curious bit of versification was regarded half a century ago as the only perfect, and the most ingenious specimen of alliteration then extant. It is comparatively unknown nowadays:]

An Austrian army, awfully arrayed,
Boldly by battery besieged Belgrade.
Cossack commanders cannonading come,
Dealing destruction's devastating doom.
Every endeavor engineers essay
For fame, for fortune, fighting furious fray.
Generals 'gainst Generals grapple—gracious God!
How honors heaven heroic hardihood!
Infuriate, indiscriminate in ill,
Kindred kill kinsmen, kinsmen kindred kill.
Labor low levels longest, loftiest lines,
Men march 'mid mounds, 'mid moans, 'mid murderous mines.
Now noisy, noxious numbers notice naught
Of outward obstacles opposing aught.
Poor patriots, partly purchased, partly pressed,
Quite quaking quickly quarter, quarter quest.
Reason returns, religion's right redounds,
Suwarow stops such sanguinary sounds.
Truce to thee, Turkey, triumph to thy train
Unwise, unjust, unmerciful Ukraine.
Why wish we warfare? Wherefore welcome wherefore were
Xerxes, Ximenes, Xanthus, Xavier?
Yield! yield, ye youth, ye yeomen, yield your yell.
Zerra's, Zoroaster's zeal
Attracting all, art against arms appeal.

—*Gallignani's Paris Messenger.*

AN INGLISH RADICAL.

Sketch of Chamberlain, the Dandy and Fearless Radical Chief.

(London Letter Philadelphia Press.)

Gladstone's soubriquet is "The People's William," and Chamberlain's pet name is "The People's Joseph." The latter is still young, both in years and political service. He is a Radical of the Radicals, subscribing to the full radical program, the principal points of which are manhood suffrage, equal electoral districts, payment of the members of the House of Commons, abolition of the House of Lords and of theological tests; church disestablishment, free schools, self-government for Ireland, reduction of the national debt and international arbitration. For the accomplishment of these ends he uses the machinery of Liberal party, and is willing to take half a loaf rather than get nothing. As the representative of the central town, in the Midland Counties he commands a large following, and in Birmingham no man is more idolized.

Chamberlain first came into public notice as the Mayor of that town, and to his efforts largely are due the vast moral and material improvements wrought in the place in recent years. The ability he displayed in these matters and in political organization of the borough, marked him as a fit man for Parliamentary work, and he had been in Parliament only a few years when he was pressed into the Cabinet. He is contemptuously spoken of by his enemies as the product of the Birmingham caucus—that admirable system by means of which the electors of that place, though having only two votes each, manage, by dividing up their suffrages, to return three Liberal members, whereas the Tory Government, which inserted a minority clause in the last Reform bill, intended that the place should send two Liberals to Parliamint and one Conservative. As a matter of fact this system is the product of Mr. Chamberlain's political views must at least recognize his ability and admire his daring. He has all the courage of his convictions, and will not allow his tongue to be bridled even by the restraints which are proverbially supposed to surround a Cabinet Minister. He tells his colleagues and the public what he wants, what he thinks the country wants, and then abides by their decision, at the same time, however, serving notice upon them that they will hear from him later. His motto is, "Let what is practicable be at once embodied in legislation, and let us, by agitation and debate, prepare the people for what now seems impracticable." Their lordships of the Upper House get it from him right and left. He also indulges in frequent flings at royalty, and, as for the Established Church, he regards that with feelings of positive abhorrence. To his fearless and careless pleadings, more than to the efforts of any other one man, must be attributed the forward condition of the franchise question, and he is still thundering away on this subject, expecting in the near future to see every householder in the enjoyment of a vote, but demanding manhood suffrage as the ultimatum.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S IRISH VIEWS.

For Ireland Mr. Chamberlain has the most liberal plans. He would give her Home rule without delay if he could, and meanwhile, he says, she must and shall be included in the coming franchise measure. He has been on intimate terms with Mr. Parnell, and only lately shocked the Tories by consulting that gentleman with reference to some patronage he had to dispense in the Green Isle.

Mr. Chamberlain is a very effective speaker—not an orator; what he lacks in natural grace he makes up for by careful preparations and a thorough mastery of his subject. Speaking always on themes which touch the popular heart, he never fails to awaken enthusiasm. In appearance he is the furthest removed from the conventional politician. Of slim build, and with a young looking, almost beardless face, dressing too, as he does, in fashionable attire, and always wearing an eye-glass a la Dundreary, he would pass on the street for a dandy rather than a Cabinet Minister. His prominent nose, the solitary flower he sports in his buttonhole and his inevitable eye-glass together, made him a splendid subject for caricature; but ridicule, while it kills the weak and puts the wicked to shame, is the material out of which strong and true men build up great reputations.

So I presume, the comic papers, which so often display Chamberlain's phiz and form, are a source of amusement and satisfaction to him. One may judge of the influence of a man just coming upon the scene by the opposition he arouses. Measured by this test, Mr. Chamberlain must be a great man indeed. He is the nightmare of the Conservative party. From their point of view there is no mischief he is not hatching, and no evil he would do. His colleagues, not excepting even the Premier, owe him a great debt of gratitude, for he is the butt of every attack made upon the Cabinet. Everything in the administration—past, present and prospective—that is not just right in Tory eyes, is the work of Chamberlain. But Chamberlain is a fighter, and he gives back every blow with interest. In the meantime, both he and his principles are growing. The Radical wing is getting to be the leading power in the Liberal party, and Radicalism means Chamberlain. Consequently, he is pointed to by progressive people as the future Prime Minister. Whether or not he will reach that height is problematical, but that he is to day, next to Mr. Gladstone, the most prominent figure in English politics, cannot be denied. H. T.

VIRGINIA'S WAR GOVERNOR.

Honest John Letcher, Famous in the History of the Old Dominion.

Ex-Gov. John Letcher, who died at Lexington, Va., on Saturday last was the Governor of Virginia from the breaking out of the civil war until about fifteen months before the surrender of General Lee's army at Appomattox Court House. At the expiration of his term he returned to his home. Shortly after his return General Hunter, who was in command of the Federal troops in the valley, ordered the destruction of ex-Governor Letcher's private residence, so it is said. He was turned out into the streets with his family, with scarcely enough clothes to protect them from the cold. After the war was over he was arrested by the Federal authorities, carried to Washington and committed to the "Old Capitol" and Carroll Prisons. He time and again demanded to know the charges against him and the reasons for his incarceration, but no reply was ever made by the Secretary of War to these demands. He remained in prison for several months, when he was finally released and ordered to return to his home, with the understanding that he was not to leave his county without permission of the President. He was also ordered to make weekly reports to the War Office.

Ex Governor Letcher never got over this treatment by the Government and often referred to it with some bitterness. He was always an ardent friend and sympathizer of the South. During his term as the war Governor of Virginia he displayed conspicuous energy in placing troops in the field and equipping them. To his energy and earnest efforts the South was greatly indebted. He not only aided materially in getting troops in the field, but when there did all in his power to promote their comfort. He wore a gray suit during the war and that, together with his stern, commanding air, often caused him to be mistaken for a Confederate officer high in authority. From the time he first entered politics until his death, he was familiarly called "honest John Letcher"—a soubriquet that he fully deserved. He was in the 71st year of his age at the time of his death, having been born in 1813.

Letcher's origin was humble and he was decidedly a self-made man. His father was a carpenter in this village. At the age of fifteen Letcher was put to the trade under him. He worked at the bench until he completed his apprenticeship and became quite a good workman. Soon after quiting the carpenter's bench he entered the Randolph, Macon and Washington College, in that State, where he remained some time, but did not complete his collegiate course. He worked his way through college, studied law, and became active in college. After service in the Legislature and Congress he was elected Governor of Virginia in 1860.

WHAT CAME OF HOT WORDS.

Six Officers Slain and a Suicide Through a Man's Passion.

(Augusta, Georgia, News.)

William Jackson, formerly of this section of Georgia (his family living in Gwinnett), went to Arkansas years ago and started a cattle ranch. His place was north of Little Rock, and last year his herds numbered 6,000 or 7,000. During the month of June Jackson got involved in a dispute with a neighboring cattle owner relative to the branding of certain stock. The result was a personal rencontre, in which Jackson shot and killed his man. The friends of the dead cattle dealer swore vengance and Jackson was forced to flee to the mountains, where he was joined by Thomas Jackson, a younger brother. Here he was followed by the Sheriff of his county and a posse of the dead man's friends, who hunted him down like a wild beast. In a few days they ran upon him in a wild, sequestered spot, where a fierce battle ensued. Jackson stood his ground, fighting like a tiger, and when the smoke had cleared away it was found that he had killed two of the posse and the Sheriff. The remainder of the gang beat a hasty retreat.

Several weeks ago several sheriffs organized a posse and once again invaded the mountain fastness in quest of Jackson. He met them again and succeeded this time in killing two more sheriffs and putting the rest of them to an ignominious flight. This made six men, in all, which Jackson of Gwinnett had caused to bite the dust under the flash of his deadly rifle. Meantime, Jackson's wife, with six children, was struggling along on his cattle ranch. Several weeks ago she wrote to a brother of Jackson, who lives in Gwinnett county, that she was unable to get firewood and had been burning corn for many weeks. She had no one to aid her and saw no hope of the return of her husband, who was still in the mountains.

Last Friday the same brother got a telegram stating that the woman, having grown desperate over the state of affairs, had blown her brains out with with a double-barrel shotgun. A short time before he received a long letter from Jackson himself, stating that he and his brother had two Winchester rifles and two Colt's revolvers apiece and plenty of ammunition, and were resolved never to be taken alive. The State of Arkansas has outlawed Jackson, and his brother from Gwinnett has gone out to look after the children and property.

Inventor Ericsson.

(New York Letter to Philadelphia Times.)

Here lives old Ericsson, who made the screw and the monitor and is making the solar engine to boil by the sun's fire and save coal. He is past eighty years old. He saved this country from being butted down at sea and the blockade opened and McClellan's army captured. He weighs in the moral and useful scale about three millions of Vanderbilts, Goulds and Keenes put together. Nobody knows much about him, because he has some knowledge and self-respect. Forty-six years he has lived here and every great ship you see is his monument. One of those monuments built on the Delaware sank a few days ago and swallowed up a hundred people as if they had been condemned and executed on the gallows trap. Yet, shipwrecks do not make as good reading as they once did, when we were a seafaring nation.

JEFFERSON DAVIS writes to General Bradley T. Johnson, in Baltimore, that his health is so poor this winter as to oblige him to decline an invitation to visit that city. The leader of a quarter of a century ago finds that age bears down on him heavily.

ONLY GOING TO THE GATE.

Like a bell of blossom ringing,
Clear and childish, shrill and sweet,
Floating to the porch's shadow,
With the fainter fall of feet,
Comes the answer softly backward,
Bidding tender watcher wait,
While the baby-queen outruns her,
"Only going to the gate."

Through the moonlight, warm and scented,
Love to beauty breathes a sigh,
Always to depart reluctant,
Loath to speak the words good-bye;
Then the same low echo answers,
Waiting love of older date,
And the maiden whispers softly,
"Only going to the gate."

Oh, these gates along our pathway,
What they bar outside and in!
With the vague outlook beyond them,
Over waves we have not been,
How they stand before, behind us!
Toll-gates some, with price to pay;
Spring-gates some, that shut forever;
Cloud-gates some, that melt away.

So we pass them going upward
On our journey one by one,
To the distant shining wicket
Where each traveler goes alone—
Where the friends who journey with us
Strangely falter, stop and wait;
Father, mother, child or lover,
"Only going to the gate."

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

BONANZA MACKEY has guaranteed Patti $65,000 for a season in 'Frisco and Mr. Mapleson accepted the proposition for her to-night.

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE A. POST, of Pennsylvania, recently answered a letter from Susan B. Anthony relative to woman suffrage as follows:

DEAR SUSAN: No. Yours truly, Geo. A. Post.

Mr. Post is the youngest member of Congress and the freshest.

MRS. HAYES' husband seems to be growing less and less prominent, complains the Atlanta *Constitution*. Nobody has ever seen fit to connect him with the red sunsets.

MME. MODJESKA is rehearsing a new play which has been written for her by her leading man Maurice Barrymore. It is called "Najerda," and will be played first in Baltimore.

COL. WARD LEMON announces his purpose to issue a second volume of his "Life of Lincoln" in a short time. The copy is ready, he says, and the work so long delayed will be completed in the early spring.

MISS ELIZABETH RICHARDS, who died last week at Wilmington, Delaware, had taught school for neraly eighty years, and had among her pupils successively members of three generations of the same families.

IN New York on Monday night, at thirteen theatres there were played American dramas. This does not look as if the blarsted foreigner had taken posession of the free and independent American theatre to any great extent.

MR. JAMES O'KELLY, M. P., a Parnellite, has been sent out to the Soudan to fill the place of correspondent of the London *Daily News* made vacant by the death of Edmund O'Donovan. The *News* is evidently doing what it can to exterminate the Irish race.

JOHN W. AND ASA B. HUTCHISON, with their sister Abby (Mrs. Patton), are visiting in Washington. These three were of the original quartette, famous as the "Hutchison Family," and are the only surviving members of sixteen brothers and sisters.

D. O. MILLS went to California in 1849. He put his capital into groceries, and in ten years had accumulated quite a fortune. He supplemented his first venture by embarking in innumerable enterprises, the principal one being the Bank of California, of which he was President.

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY says his health was never better than now. For fifty-five years he chewed and smoked, but within a year he has discarded the habit and now does not use the weed in any form. We do think, however, that this indicates merely an iron constitution.

STEPHEN A. WALKER, President of the New York Board of Education, agues that a college education is the best known preventative of crime and poverty, and cites as proof that there is not a college graduate in Sing Sing to-day. But there are a great many of them who ought to be there.

THERE is great indignation among the members of the St. Louis Elks Club at the treatment accorded them by Irving, the tragedian, at the reception tendered him. He looked terribly bored during the half hour he remained in their rooms and when he left it was without even saying "Good night" to his hosts.

AT the last election for York, England, which was the first under the new Corrupt Practices act, the expenses of Sir F. Milner, the successful Tory candidate, were $4,000, and of Lockwood, Liberal, $3,500. At the previous election James Lowther spent $25,000 in an unsuccessful effort to keep his seat.

MR. STERN, the Paris banker, has been unable to get any rabbi to bless his union with Mlle. Croizette, the great actress, and a civil marriage only has been performed, Mlle. Croizette having agreed to dispense with a religious ceremony. In fact C. was willing to dispense with everything except the dower.

CONGRESSMAN JAMES N. BURNES, of Missouri, has introduced a bill providing for the manufacture of school books by the Government for use in the Territories and declares that the plan would save purchasers "over 100 per cent." Then Uncle Sam would have to give the books outright and add a chromo to each one.

THE entire income of the University of Cambridge is put down at £231,265 8s. 2d. Oxford has at least £100,000 more; but the two together make up but little more than half what Lord Dudley has received in one good colliery year, or what the Dukes of Devonshire and Northumberland together annually receive on an average, while Mr. Vanderbilt's income would pretty nearly cover the receipts of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Durham, Yale, Harvard, and Princeton combined.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1884.

PROPOSED TARIFF BILL.

Two plans of Tariff reduction are said to be nearly ready for presentation to the Ways and Means Committee—one by Colonel MORRISON, proposing a reduction of duties of from ten to twenty per cent., with additions to the free list, and the other by ABRAM S. HEWITT, which takes the lowest rates in recently proposed Tariff legislation, and makes a schedule of duties on this basis. Thus, he presents in parallel columns the duties of the old Tariff, the House and Senate bills of last session, the Tariff Commission's bill, and the Conference Committee bill, now a law. In his (the Hewitt bill) he takes the lowest duties contained in these five measures, which have received more or less support from both parties. This is certainly an ingenious idea. Congressmen are very shy of expressing any opinion until the bills are reported from committee.

OTHER SIDE OF MORMONISM.

Those who champion short, sharp and decisive measures in the treatment of the Mormon question, whether as regards the church's influence in civil affairs or its countenance of polygamy, are embarrassed by the undoubted fact that—setting aside polygamy—the Mormons are rather above than below the average of the Western Territories, in orderly government, well directed enterprise, industry, thrift and economy. We hear of no atrocious crime, lynchings or lawless communities, where their rule prevails; and if exceptional cases are reported it is generally the Gentiles who are offenders. Of course this is no excuse for polygamy, but it is an important fact to bear in mind in any Congressional legislation that may be enacted. We printed the other day an extract from HENRY WARD BEECHER'S lecture, in which he paid a high tribute to the industry and enterprise of the Mormons, and declared that "so far as this world is concerned, Mormonism has certainly been a great blessing to the million and a quarter under its jurisdiction." Mr. BEECHER advocates wise and considerate legislation to break up the polygamous system.

The *Nineteenth Century* contains an interesting contribution to popular knowledge on Mormonism, from the pen of Mr. JAMES W. BARCLAY, English member of Parliament. We give the essential points in condensed form.

According to Mr. BARCLAY, those Americans who know the least about the Mormons are generally the most hostile to them; the people of the Eastern States manifesting much more hostility than the Western communities. He was much impressed by the marvellous results accomplished in Utah by the industry, taste and skill of the Mormons, and considers the villages there much superior in beauty and comfort to the same class of settlements in other Western territories. He says that "the Government of Utah by Mormons might be accepted as a pattern by many other States in the Union;" that "in no State or territory are taxes so moderate;" that Utah has no bonded debt, except $35,000 required to build an irrigating canal; that ten thousand miles of such canal have already been built; that, as a whole, the people are "tolerant, temperate, peaceable and industrious;" that while the bulk of the population is Mormon, out of thirty-five convicts in the city and county prisons in 1881, only nine were Mormons. In the penitentiary, at the same time, out of fifty-one convicts only five were Mormons, and two of these were in for polygamy. Out of one hundred and twenty-five prisoners in the lock-up, only eleven were Mormons, and some of these were there for polygamy. In 1881 the official list of arrests in Salt Lake City showed 851 "Gentiles," and 169 Mormons. Mr. BARCLAY, it is scarcely necessary to say, is as strongly opposed to polygamy as anybody, but he tells the truth as he saw it, and we commend his side of the story to all who prefer reason and justice in the Mormon business to the blind fanaticism which would intensify and strengthen Mormonism by laws in opposition to the theory and principles of American government.

THE STATE CONVENTIONS.

The Republican have called their State Convention at Harrisburg, April 16th, and the Democratic State Committee the Democratic Convention at Allentown, in the "old Tenth Legion," on the 9th of April, a week before the Republican gathering. Both Conventions will nominate candidates for Congressman-at-large and Presidential electors, besides selecting six delegates-at-large to the National Conventions to nominate President and Vice President. The district delegates will be chosen by Congressional districts and reported to the State Convention in the usual manner.

The Democrats will probably select a delegation favorable to the nomination of SAMUEL J. RANDALL, and the Republicans one committed to CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

A correspondent who appreciates the importance of a strong delegation from Pennsylvania in the Democratic National Convention, to secure judicious action on the Tariff question, ventures to name this list for delegates-at-large: Gov. PATTISON, SAMUEL J. RANDALL, WILLIAM A. WALLACE, ex-Governor CURTIN, W. U. HENSEL and JAMES H. HOPKINS. This would certainly be a brainy and influential delegation. That is what will be needed.

COMPELLING RESTITUTION.

Bills are before the House forfeiting to the Government 100,000,000 of acres of public lands granted to railroad companies, and forfeitable by failure to comply with the conditions of the grants. This is an extent of territory about four times the size of the State of Pennsylvania and will be opened to actual settlement. There is little doubt most of the bills will pass the House. What the millionaires and corporation lawyers of the Senate may do is another matter.

Senator EDMUNDS is after the Pacific railroads, for the millions they owe the Government, with the hot stick of aggressive legislation. The bonds issued to these companies were originally $64,000,000 in amount, in addition to the large areas of land granted them. The lands were a free gift; the bonds were a loan. It was expected that the companies would pay the interest on the loan and make provision for the payment of the loan itself, but they refused to do either, and the courts sustained them in the refusal, and decided that, under the law, they could not be required to pay any part of the interest, except in transportation services rendered to the Government, till the bonds fell due. The interest is, therefore, steadily accumulating. It is already about $40,000,000, which, added to the principal, $64,000,000, makes the debt at this time $104,000,000. By the time the bonds fall due, ten years hence, it will amount to $120,000,000.

The Thurman bill passed six years ago to force the companies to make provision for the gradual payment of the obligation has proved ineffective, and the Edmunds bill proposes severer measures to secure the object. It provides that the companies shall issue to the Government three per cent. bonds to the amount of their whole indebtedness. The debt is to be divided into 120 equal parts, and each bond to be for one of these parts, making 120 bonds in all. The bonds are to be redeemed annually, in April and October, thus giving the companies sixty years to pay the debt in, with the privilege of paying them faster, if they desire to.

The proposition is a very fair and reasonable one, and ought to be promptly accepted by the companies. The public have a right to demand that they make some effective and satisfactory provision for paying the obligation, and this one seems to fulfill the condition of equity and lenity.

HIGH AND MIGHTY SENATORS.

There is something lordly about the United States Senators voting themselves a private secretary apiece, to be paid for by Uncle Sam at the rate of six dollars a day, during the session. We used to get a pretty good variety of statesmen in Congress for that figure—CLAY, WEBSTER, CALHOUN, BUCHANAN, DOUGLAS and CULLENDEN for instance—but statesmen are higher priced now. MAHONE, MITCHELL, CAMERON, CONGER, LAPHAM and MILLER have bulled the market. The private secretaries are called clerks in the resolution, but any one visiting Washington who will apply this homely designation to them will get into trouble.

Of course there are reasons plenty for this new abuse, and as a matter of course they rest on an old abuse. That's the Senatorial way. Instead of correcting one wrong they make it serve as precedent for another. For a dozen years past whenever a Senator wanted a private secretary without paying for that luxury from his own pocket, he has log-rolled and lobbied among his associates until he has secured enough votes to create a new committee of which he should be chairman. Then a resolution would be offered providing for the said committee and authorizing the appointment of a clerk. This has gone on until the limit has been reached, and it has been found absolutely impossible to devise even the thinnest of pretexts for more committees. There is nothing like it in any legislative body in the world. The Senate with seventy-four members has between forty and fifty committees, fully one-half of which have no public business whatever to transact from one year's end to another. But the Senators who are not chairmen of committees think they have as much right to clerks as their colleagues, and hence the passage of the resolution of Thursday last, giving a clerk to every one of the seventy-six Senators who is not chairman of a committee. This involves the appointment of thirty six additional clerks, and there will be no civil service examination either, for the appointees will be the sons or other relatives of Senators, or for obvious reasons a newspaper correspondent.

As there is no reason, if each Senator is entitled to a clerk, why each member of the House of Representatives should not also have one, the example may be followed on the House side, and as there would be nearly 300 members to provide for there, the cost of this business would be rather large. But we hardly think the House will follow the Senatorial example. Representatives are elected by the people, and making the Government pay for their clerks would not be a good platform in a doubtful district.

THE CRANKS IN POLITICS.

The absence of Mr. TILDEN'S leadership in the Democratic party, the New York *Sun* is of opinion, was never felt as it is at this time with the "folly and fuss" of Kentucky and Illinois statesmanship contending for leadership. "Under Mr. TILDEN'S leading the public mind was always directed toward real and necessary objects. Following him, the Democracy labored and contended for the restoration of the Government to true principles and clean practices. He gave attention to what was vital, indispensable, imperative; and the great army of the people marched after him upon the high road to fight for issues that were as practical as they were momentous." The Illinois and Kentucky notion is that the great conservative power of the country should be allowed to drift into fragments in pursuit of the Free Trade will-o'-the-wisp.

Senator LAMAR, one of the most gifted and influential leaders of opinion at the South, we notice radically differs from the WATTERSON-HURD program of party division and defeat. The Louisville crank consigned the Pennsylvania Democracy "to the devil," but Senator LAMAR in a letter to the Philadelphia Commonwealth Club, regretting his inability to attend the reception to Speaker CARLISLE, says:

I have great respect for Pennsylvania Democrats. They have through long days of trial, and even obloquy, made honest battle for the Constitution and the great principles of liberty which that instrument was designed to secure. They have withstood the forces of sectional hate and jealousy so long directed against the oppressed Southern States with a moral intrepedity that has done much to restore the brotherhood of the American people.

There is no different spirit from the Louisville anathemas, which we are bound to say were only laughed at. Senator LAMAR goes further and insists this is no time for party discussion. In closing his patriotic letter he says:

The great want of the country is peace and administrative reform. To accomplish this great end of administrative reform, all true Democrats, all patriots, whether of Democratic or Republican antecedents, who are willing to co-operate, should, whatever may be their differences on other questions, unite to elect a Democratic President. The union of the Democracy for the good of the Union is the first step to a crowning victory. That will inaugurate an administration after which local self-government, a free and harmonious play of economic forces of the just rights of States and individuals, of labor and of capital, will be secured, and at the same time the American Republic shall have opened to it a career of grandeur and beneficence transcending even the glories of the past.

ABOUT APPORTIONMENT.

We place no reliance in the inference a newspaper correspondent draws from an interview with Senator GORDON, that the Governor will again call the Legislature in special session, to consider the apportionment question. We have no idea he will do anything of the sort. This Legislature has been tried as to the performance of that duty and the Republican part of it been found wanting. To accomplish a political purpose and retain an unjust advantage, Republican Senators did not hesitate to defy the plain mandates of the Constitution, and treat their official oaths as idle and meaningless words. There is no evidence that if again summoned to Harrisburg they will be any less obedient to the lash of the boss than they were from January to December, 1883. No more extra sessions. If the Governor could make an arrangement with Mr. DON CAMERON, returning to the spokes of his machine their freedom of action, it might be well to call an extra session, but not as matters stand.

It is not improbable that the apportionment of Pennsylvania, for the Congressional election of this year, may come up in Congress at an early day. There is no law regulating or even providing for such an election. The authority to elect a Congressman-at-large, expired with the election of 1882. There are sound constitutional lawyers who maintain that it is within the power and may be the duty of the House to reject the members who may be elected this fall, unless they are chosen by districts formed under the census of 1880 and the apportionment law of Congress.

It has been suggested that to obviate all danger, Congress may pass an apportionment law for the States. There is no doubt it has the power, and the power was conferred with the view it should make good the default of States in making provision for the election of Senators and Representatives. Section IV. of Article I. of the Constitution provides that:

The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed by each State, by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators.

Under this provision Congress has made the election of Congressmen national elections and provided for their supervision by Federal officers. It has also provided for the election of Congressmen-at-large in cases of emergency, and in the case of some of the States in 1882, directed the election of the entire Congressional delegation on a general ticket. This was the case in Maine. Congress has also directed that, hereafter, Congressmen shall be elected by single districts. This is impossible in Pennsylvania because of Republican treason to the State Constitution. We are entitled to twenty-eight Congressmen and the State is divided (in the census of 1870) into only twenty-seven districts.

If Congress can agree to an apportionment of this State, fair and just to all parties, we believe it should make one. Of course we prefer that it should have been done by the State, but the State has defaulted in its duty, under the lash of Cameronism, and to avoid the danger of even possible disfranchisement, it would be well for the House of Representatives to consider the matter, ascertain its powers, and the propriety of action.

THE FOURTH CENTENNIAL.

A couple of years ago there appeared in THE POST a series of articles urging the appropriate celebration of the discovery of America by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, in the autumn of 1892. Fitly celebrated it should be the grandest jubilee ever witnessed by human eyes, for only one event in history ranks it in importance and benefits to the human race.

With great propriety, we see that there is a movement on foot in Spain to organize a celebration in that ancient kingdom, which had so much to do with the fortunes of COLUMBUS and the early history of America. The historian LOSSING, in the last number of the New York *Independent*, summarizes the various plans proposed by Spanish scholars and statesmen. Some suggest it should be at Granada; others at Santa Fe, where COLUMBUS received his commission as Admiral; others at Palos, Cordova, Robia and other places connected with the career of the great discoverer. The celebrated Republican orator of Spain, EMILIO CASTELAR, has a grand idea. He proposes a gathering of the ships of the nations concerned in the great discovery, on August 3, 1892, in the harbor of Palos, the time and the alleged place of the departure of COLUMBUS in quest of Zipongo and Cathay. Leaving Palos he would have the fleet sail for San Salvador, one of the Bahama group of American littoral islands, where the Admiral first saw land on October 12th. He would have them sail thence northward to New York, the commercial metropolis of our American Continent, and then recross the sea to Barcelona, on the coast of the Mediterranean, where the monarchs received the discoverer on his return, with great pomp and ceremony, and let the celebration end there. This is in line with the program suggested by THE POST. We tip our beaver to Senor CASTELAR.

King ALFONSO has very narrow and contracted ideas. He wants the grand anniversary celebration in Spain alone, at Madrid, Granada, Barcelona or Huelva. He claims for Spain the whole credit of the great discovery, and that Spain should be the theatre of a celebration in honor of it. If the development of the New World had rested with Spain there would not have been such great cause for rejoicing.

The primal object of the great navigator was to benefit commerce, and when tidings of the discovery reached other lands than Spain in Western Europe, commerce spread her sails and flew westward in adventurous search for prey. This suggests to Mr. LOSSING that the chief seat of commerce in the western world should be the theatre of the fourth centennial celebration. He says:

New York City is a symbol and embodiment of, and a monument to, the grand idea—*the benefit of commerce*—which impelled the Admiral of Castile and Leon to sail on his great quest. It is the most auspicious living and growing result of the Great Discovery seen on the continent of America. It is the superior representative of trade and personal intercourse between Europe and America to which all nations render due homage. It is a fulfillment of a wonderful prophecy made four centuries ago.

Would not, therefore, the magnificent land-locked harbor of New York, whose waters lave the feet of the queen city of the Western World, be the most appropriate place for the proposed celebration? In this grand harbor might be gathered, on October 12, 1892, representative ships of all nations—for all nations are interested in the great event—with every accessory to heighten the grandeur and significance of the scene, which the intelligent ingenuity, wealth, enterprise and hospitality of the inhabitants of the city might devise. It would be a grand and magnificent spectacle by day, and a most glorious spectacle by night, when lighted up by the artificial sun of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty enlightening the world.

The *Independent* editorially agrees with Mr. LOSSING that the plans of celebration ahead canvassed in Spain would not be satisfactory in this country. It says:

Spain has no undivided share to the honors of discovery, not, at least, in our part of the continent. Cabot took the first good look at our Northern coast down as far as Cape Fear, before Columbus feasted his eyes on the mainland at all. England, France and Holland acted on the whole a greater and better part of this continent than Spain; and, excepting the one point of priority and the one great name of Columbus, are entitled to a fair share in the honors of discovery. No celebration here can be complete which does not represent them all; and it would be difficult to say where, off American soil, any really representative commemoration of all the actors in the slow and difficult unfolding of the American continent could be had.

Let Spain have her *fete*. America will be glad to send distinguished representatives and to cheer to the echo every great recollection and every kingly deed which the proudest of nations may recite in their most courtly Castilian.

But America must have her own celebration. No doubt she will have many, and the least of them all may be as useful and as honorable as the greatest. But one representative commemoration the nation owes it to itself to devise and carry out in a manner worthy of itself and worthy of the dignity and importance its own great history has reflected back on Columbus's deed. What shall it be, and where?

It is none too early to discuss the subject, considering the grand events to be commemorated and the wide sweep of any proper celebration.

JOHN SHERMAN has proposed a resolution for a Southern outrage hunt by a committee of the Senate, prefaced by a scrap-book preamble a column long. This is to manufacture bloody shirt capital for the Presidential campaign, the regular program of the Republicans every four years. We only hope they will see their way clear to making the fight on this issue. Recent developments as to the prostitution of the Federal judicial system in the Southern States to purposes of oppression and plunder, may have caused Senator SHERMAN to reopen the sectional issue, as a sort of answer. But the isolated crimes of individuals will hardly be a set-off to a wide spread system of stealing and wrong doing in the name of the Federal Government and by its appointed agents.

Fall in Wheat Result of Crop Failure Scare.

The recent fall in wheat, with the failure of large grain operators, was not unexpected to those who have followed closely the whole line of information respecting the foreign supplies. Six months ago we scared the United Kingdom into casting about for enough wheat for its consumptive demand by crying loudly concerning an 80,000,000 or 100,000,000 bushel deficiency in the crop. Russia and India were drawn on liberally, and to-day the United Kingdom has nearly 3,000,000 bushels of wheat more than on December 31, 1882, with over 16,000,000 bushels on passage thereto. There are 40,000,000 bushels stored at Russian ports awaiting shipment as soon as navigation opens, probably by May. Australia will have 12,000,000 bushels for export to follow, when the new India crop will supplement it with just how much no one knows yet. Then comes our own new crop. Yet the bulls in wheat affect to regard the 35,005,675 bushels visible supply with unconcern, and claim that a good share of it will yet be wanted abroad. It must not be overlooked that our farmers yet hold good stocks—more than at this time last year—and that the falling away in receipts at Western primary points is largely due to the low prices obtained for shipments. In fact, at the present moment it appears as if the Government estimate of the wheat crop of 1883 is none too low at 420,000,000 bushels. The trouble appears to lie in the fact that the American wheat trade has overlooked the capability of India as a wheat producer. England's full supplies and the abundant receipts of France to date have been principally drawn from India and Russia. The letter of Hon. John W. Bookwalter to *Bradstreet's* recently, in which he discussed the present and future productive capacity of India for raising wheat, goes far to confirm this. The vitality of India soil in this respect will hereafter have much to do with fixing the price of American wheat.

Oldest Editor in the United States.

"Hon. Simon Cameron, editor of the Doylestown (Pa.) *Democrat* sixty-four years ago, is probably the oldest surviving editor in this state, and is hale and hearty."—*Allentown (Pa.) Chronicle.*

"There is little doubt that W. P. Elliott, Esq., of Lewistown, is Pennsylvania's oldest living editor. Mr. Elliott was 91 years old on Saturday, January 12, 1884, and is still hale for his age. We have a file of the Lewistown *Gazette* as far back as 1812, or 72 years ago, with Mr. Elliott as one of the editors."—*Lewistown (Pa.) Democrat.*

Mr. R. S. Elliott, of St. Louis, states that his father was born in 1793 and started the Lewistown *Gazette* in 1811. He is possibly the oldest printer in the United States. Mr. Cameron, during his recent sojourn of a day in St. Louis, called on Miss Margaret Peacock, who was a child in the family of her brother, James Peacock, of Harrisburg, Pa., when Simon Cameron was an apprentice in Mr. Peacock's printing office. As Miss Peacock has long resided in St. Louis, and the parties had not met for fifty years, on hearing from Mr. R. S. Elliott that his father was near his ninety-first birthday, Mr. Cameron sent through the son a handsome birthday gift to the old gentleman "in memory of old times and old-time printers." Mr. Cameron himself is in his eighty-sixth year, but with intellectual faculties unimpaired, as is also the case with Mr. Elliott.—*St. Louis Republican.*

In a very interesting contribution to the current *Harper's*, it is related that one anti-Federalist newspaper celebrated his farewell at the end of his second term with this attack upon the "the Father of his Country:"

"Lord now lettest Thou Thy Servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." This was the exclamation of a man who saw a flood of blessedness breaking in upon mankind. If ever there was a time that allowed this exclamation to be repeated, that time is the present. The man that's the source of all our country's misery is this day reduced to the rank of his fellow-citizens, and has no longer the power to multiply the woes of these United States. Now more than ever is the time to rejoice. Every heart which feels for the liberty and happiness of the people must now beat with rapture at the thought that this day the name of Washington ceases to give currency to injustice and to legalize corruption. * * When we look upon the eight years of Washington's administration, it strikes us with astonishment that one man could thus poison the principles of Republicanism among our enlightened people and carry his designs against the public liberty so far as to endanger its very existence. Yet such is the fact, and if this is apparent to all, this day should form a jubilee in the United States.

Those who read the above will be apt to think that, after all, the press has not retrograded very much from the line of decency and magnanimity toward political opponents.

SENATOR CAMDEN of West Virginia, who is connected with the Standard Oil Company, does not attach much importance to the reported purchase of oil lands in West Virginia by a Pennsylvania syndicate. He regards it as merely an effort to boom the "wild-cat" lands owned there by capitalists, and does not believe that any money is being invested there in new operations. He thinks any operations begun there must necessarily be experimental and very uncertain.

THIS week's issue of the *Current*, the successful literary venture of Chicago, has a sketch by David Lowry, late editor of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, entitled "The Tarantula's Bite," illustrating most forcibly and vividly the fatal tendencies of stock speculation.

OPPOSITION is what it wants. That will make it solid; we mean Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It has entered the lists and come out far ahead. In the ranks of legitimate household remedies for the cure of coughs and colds, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup stands first. Price 25 cents.

The Exiled Thurman.

(Nashville World.)

The most disgusting feature of this monstrous monopoly business in Ohio is the absence of Thurman from public life. In the banquet that Standard Oil spread for the Legislature at Columbus, none of the veterans of the party were present. They were conspicuous by their absence. A new leaf has been turned in that State, and monopoly is in the lead. They have banished the grandest man living from the public councils, and the oily chiefs of a new *regime* choke the avenues to power.

Thurman in exile more true joy feels,
Than Cæsar with the Roman Senate at his heels.

IF your head aches, or if you have nervous headache take PERUNA.

—English trade has suffered from farmers holding their wheat for higher prices, but nevertheless there were fewer business failures in that country in 1883 than in 1882.

DR. J. M. KLEIN, Walterboro, S. C., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters have given universal satisfaction."

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

THE Smith family occupies fifteen closely printed pages of the London Directory this year.

IT is stated that Professor Parsons was paid over $100,000 royalty on his treatise on *Contracts*, and the copyright is now owned by his family.

GENERAL SIMON CAMERON has been at the Hot Springs, Arkansas, during the last three weeks. So greatly improved is he that the ailment for the treatment of which he journeyed thither has disappeared.

COUNT HARNANCORN, of Vienna, now a social lion in New York: "Ach, it's too bad! I can neefer marry one American girl und I loafs all of dem." Like Artemus Ward's monkey, he is described as an "amoosin' little cuss."

COLONEL INGERSOLL told a Denver reporter the other day that he would be willing to enter into a debate with such a man as Monsignor Capel, but with no less representative person. Were he to discuss with a Methodist, he would choose Bishop Simpson.

AFTER all the elaborate studies made in Germany to enable medical men to differentiate the normal from the so-called criminal brain, Prof. Bardleben is forced to decide that even "the shape of the normal brain has by no means as yet been determined."

DR. L. H. WASHINGTON says that when pneumonia attacks the steady, square drinker, one who carries regularly his pint to a quart of whisky daily, the treatment comes exclusively under the domain of the undertaker, as the first case of recovery has yet to be reported.

DRUNKARDS in Germany will for the future be sternly looked after by the State. Each town must keep a record of all the hard drinkers, and the city medical men are bound to report those who habitually imbibe to excess, so that the authorities may subject them to a strict course of treatment.

THE *Psychological Journal* gives the increase of the number of insane persons in the United States at, from 1850 to 1860, 8,432; 1860 to 1870, 15,390; 1870 to 1880, 54,565. The whole number of our insane is given at 91,997; idiots, 76,895. More than one-half are not under hospital treatment.

AN opera on the subject of *Richard III*, by M. Salvayer, has just been produced at St. Petersburg. The libretto appears to be a free adaptation of Shakespeare's tragedy, and the music is described as exhibiting great talent, but with too strong a leaning towards the modern German school to please the French critics.

KATE CLAXTON has entered into an agreement with Henrietta Vaders by which the latter takes the Kate Claxton organization, with the scenery for *The Sea of Ice* and *The Two Orphans*; the costumes, properties, printing, etc., for a period of four weeks, beginning February 11, and pays Miss Claxton the sum of $1,000 per week for the use of the same.

A MISSISSIPPIAN thus describes Jefferson Davis: He is almost as feeble as a sick man can be—bent with cares and years. His voice is weak and his body bent; I might almost say that he is decrepit. You know he lost an eye years ago. The sight of the remaining one is failing. He takes too little exercise, his friends say. I guess the old man is not long for this world.

JUAN VALERA, the new Minister from Spain to the United States, who has just arrived at Washington, is one of the many men of letters who have gained increasing prominence of late in public affairs in Spain. He has not been prominent in politics, but his name is familiar throughout Spanish-speaking countries as one of the three or four most eminent and most popular novelists of the day.

When Doctors Disagree

it will be time enough to doubt the reliability of Kidney-Wort. Doctors all agree that it is a most valuable medicine in all disorders of the Liver Kidneys and Bowels, and frequently prescribe it. Dr. P. C. Ballou of Monkton says: "The past year I have used it more than ever, and with the best results. It is the most successful remedy I have ever used." Such a recommendation speaks for itself Sold by all druggists. See advt.

UNDER Mississippi law a woman is liable to indictment for assault if she strikes her husband; but the man is not liable for assaulting the woman if he uses a switch no larger than his little finger in doing so. It is now proposed to so amend the statutes as to give the wife the same immunity that her husband enjoys.

The Bells of Uppetendom

patronize SOZODONT because it perpetuates and increases the most important item in the sum of loveliness, beauty of the teeth. Let the mouth be ever so small, a very cupid's bow, it filled with discolored teeth it is repulsive. Whitened and preserved with this peerless dentifice, the teeth form a delightful contrast to the roseate hue and lovely curve of a pretty mouth. SOZODONT is far preferable to gritty tooth powders.

EX-GOVERNOR HENDRICKS, who is now in Paris, writes that his health is much better than when he left this country.

An Efficient Remedy

In all cases of **Bronchial** and **Pulmonary Affections** is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a **cold or cough** will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of **Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia,** and **Pulmonary Consumption,** and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of **Croup,** and the cure of **Colds** and **Influenza,** ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

W—nR

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I

Could not move!

I shrunk!

From **228** pounds to **120**! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life.

Dublin, June 6, '81. R. FITZPATRICK.

CHAPTER II.

"Malden, Mass., Feb. **1, 1880**. Gentlemen—I suffered with attacks of sick headache." Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner.

No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure until I used Hop Bitters.

"The first bottle
Nearly cured me;"

The second made me as well and strong as when a child.

"And I have been so to this day."

My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious

"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,
"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—
"Incurable!"

Seven bottles of your bitters cured him and know of the

"Lives of eight persons"

In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters,

And many more are using them with great benefit.

"They almost
Do miracles!" —*Mrs. E. D. Slack.*

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know *how to get well*, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

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KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, Why?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

☞ SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM,

By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby

CLEANSING the BLOOD

restoring the normal power to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

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Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1884.

KIDNEY-WORT

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HEALTH of WOMAN
THE HOPE OF THE RACE.

Woman can Sympathize With Woman.

Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is the sovereign remedy for all female weaknesses and complaints so common among ladies—also for all the painful Kidney Diseases of Either Sex.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Purifier will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the sytem, in a marvellous manner. Both the Compound and Blood can be used by men, women and children.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Ladies should keep Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash handy. It is a superior article. 20 cts per package.

All these celebrated remedies are manufactured at the labratory 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Under the personal superintendence of Mrs. Lydia E Pinkham. Compound (in form of lozenges or pills) Liver Pills and Wash, can be sent by mail on receipt of price.

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Ingrain, Woven and Felt, every size.

SPLENDID SMYRNA CARPETS, RUGS AND MATS, FROM $2 00 TO $50 00.

YEDDO AND PERSIAN RUGS FROM $10 00 TO $25 00

SUPERIOR WINDOW SHADES

And Fancy Hollands, Dado Shades, from 6 to 8 feet long.

Choice Ottomans, Foot Rests, Hassocks and Blacking Cases.

Excellent Styles of Kirkealdy, Linoleum and Domestic Lignum.

Unsurpassed Carpet Sweeper, the "Aurora." Price, $3 00.

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EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with a pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (½-lb. and lb.) by Grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists,
London, England.

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50 ALL NEW GOLD, SILVER, &c., CHROMO CARDS, no 2 alike, with name, 10c, or 12 Christmas and New Year Hidden Name Cards, 25c. GEO. W. WITBECK, Nassau, N. Y. no17eow4tW

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SAW MILLS, ENGINES, THRESHERS, HORSE POWERS.

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no24-13tW

THE TALISMAN AND THE LEECH.

A FRAGMENT.

It was a lovely lady that on her sick-bed lay:
It was her lordly lover spurred for the leech away,
And met upon the highway, crouched on the cold hard stone,
A withered white-haired beggar that made for alms her moan.

The lordly lover cast her his purse from saddle-bow.
"My love is lying dying, and for the leech I go.
In yonder burg physicians a many are, I trow:
Would that the skillfulest of all among them I could know!"

"Take this;" the crone, upstarting, placed on his hand a ring
Of dull tarnished copper, a mean and battered thing.
"Wear this, and when thou ridest up to the leech's door,
See for thyself what company of guests doth stand before."

And before the knight could thank her she vanished quite away,
And there was naught but a wee brown bird sitting upon the spray;
And the light-hearted lover onward he spurred his courser gray,
And kissed the battered talisman, and blessed the kindly fay.

Up the ringing street he darted to the chief physician's door—
Heaven! what ghastly company was standing it before!
The souls of all the slain were there, ten thousand souls, I trow,
Like witch-fires in a pallid night a-wavering to and fro.

On passed the knight to another leech, but before the door perdie,
Was quite as ghastly if not quite so great a company;
And up and down the burg he rode, but everywhere he went,
Watched the spirit of each patient under a monument.

"Alack! doth never a leech have skill?" was his despairing cry;
"And must the Lady Cunegund in her youth and beauty die?
There is but one physician left, and yonder at his door—
Oh, heavens! there floats a single ghost—a single ghost, no more!

"Oh, a blessing on the talisman and on the kindly fay!
Here is the surgeon skilled shall charm my lady's hurt away.
Ho! busk ye, busk ye, Master Leech, and ride away with me,
And thou shalt save a precious life, and win a priceless fee."

Up sprang the good physician then behind the gallant knight,
And swiftly up the sounding road clattered the courser wight;
And merrily the knight he sang and shouted in his glee,
"A blessing on the kindly fay that guided me to thee!"

"Now, by our good Saint Anthony, what is it thou dost say?
Dost thou not know, Sir Knight, there is no goblin, neither fay?
But tell me truly, who it was to me thy steps did guide,
For how should a poor leech be known throughout the country-side?"

"Oh, trust me, trust me, Master Leech, thy fame spreads far and near;
On every side of thy healing skill what miracles we hear!
For though thy cheek doth brightly bear the rosy hue of youth,
There is no doctor so renowned in all the land, good sooth."

"Sir Knight, it ill becomes thy rank to mock a simple man,
One who doth practice Galen's art with all the skill he can;
But only yesterday I hung my shingle out at door,
And I have had but a single call—one patient, and no more."

"Now by Saint Anthony!" exclaimed the knight....

The remainder of this interesting ballad has been lost.—*Harper's Magazine for February.*

CASTE IN INDIA.

Pariahs as the Foundation of a Criminal and Vagabond Population.

(Elizabeth Robins in Atlantic Monthly for February.)

The study of the vagabonds and criminals of India demonstrates with special force the purely arbitrary nature of the moral standards which men have set up for themselves in different parts of the world. When, in the West, Buckle first made the statement that, given a certain proportion of Frenchmen, Englishmen, or Germans, the average number of suicides, murders, and larcenies committed by them could be accurately calculated, it was feared that his statistical treatment would undermine sound morality. Yet the Hindus have so little doubted that there must always be a fixed ratio of crime and vice that they have strengthened the natural certainty by the influence of their religion and ethics. A few years ago British officials were startled on finding that the census returns of a certain Hindu province included the names of thieves, murderers, sorcerers, poisoners, and beggars; but that these returns were given in all seriousness was later confirmed by similar reports from other provinces. The truth is that in India crime and vagrancy, like fighting and farming, are regular professions, and the men who follow them have laws, a religion, and a language all their own, and are united by ties more binding than any which have held together mediæval guilds or modern trades unions. Were this merely the result of their efforts to consolidate their forces, it would not be so remarkable. Men who have lived by illegitimate means have, the world over, drawn together for mutual aid. But the esprit du corps which gave power to strolling beggars and vagrants in the Middle Ages, to Robin Hood and his "rough-belted" outlaws, to Spanish and Italian banditti, and which to-day stimulates the criminal classes of Europe and America, has always been maintained in direct disregard to established laws, while that which exists among Hindu vagabonds results from strict adherence to them. In one instance there is a rebellion against, in the other compliance with, social commands. It would be impossible to understand this exceptional phase of immorality without knowing something of the caste system which has been the cause of it.

Whether the four great castes of Brahmans or priests, Kshatriyas or warriors, Vaisyas or merchants, and Sudras or servants, were formed because of the legend relating the manner of their origin from the head, arms, thighs, and feet, respectively, of Brahma, or whether this was an after-invention, intended to give divine sanction to an existing state of affairs, it is difficult to decide. But, however that may be, it is certain that this division was made in an early age, probably even before the end of the Vedic period, and that its consequent religious and social requirements have been of such primal importance that, despite reformers and missionaries, invaders and conquerors, they have been faithfully observed unto the present time. The Brahman, who has outlived Chaldean and Assyrian, Persian and Egyptian civilizations, and survived Mohammedan, Mogul, and Christian rule, is to the European traveler of to-day what the Pope of Rome will be to Macaulay's famous New Zealander. In almost every country, class distinctions have been continually modified as men with higher culture became more liberal. But in India any change or modification has been prevented by the fact that Hindus of all stations of life have for long centuries been taught that their highest spiritual and temporal duty is to marry within their own castes, and to follow throughout their lives the professions to which they are born. That such artificial barriers were at times overthrown is a matter of course. *Cela va sans dire.* The very statutes upon this subject, recorded in the Code of Manu and the Institutes of Vishnu, presuppose the crimes against which they guard. Hindus were but mortal, and, notwithstanding the law and its penalties, there were intermarriages. But, like the mulatto, who connot be ranked with his Caucasian or his African parent, the offspring of these mesalliances could not be included in the social genus of either their father or their mother. The increasing complications of civilized life gave rise to new forms of work; yet the man who deserted for them the trade of his forefathers was isolated from his family and former associates. The problems thus raised were solved by the creation of a multiplicity of lower castes. But just as the ethnologist occasionally finds individuals of abnormal physical formation, beyond the limits of classification, so there were some beings who, because of their vile trade, or still viler birth, seemed to the Hindus moral monstrosities, for whom there was no place in their social scheme. Strong as was the hatred of Greek for barbarian, or of Jew for Gentile, it was exceeded by that of the Hindu for Mlekkas or non-Aryans. He could not ignore the aboriginal inhabitants of the country which he had not been able to wholly exterminate, but he looked upon them as creatures too low to be used as slaves or servants, or even as beasts of burden. They were, in his estimation, no better than unclean animals, from whose contaminating contact and presence it was necessary to shield legitimate members of society. For all social purposes it was the same as if they did not exist. They were not permitted to belong to any caste, and the law and the religion of the land knew them not. There was thus, in the midst of a people whose obligations of every kind were defined with unparalleled exactness, a large population of men and women to whom all rights and duties were denied. To their numbers were added those political and religious offenders among men of caste for whom death of the body was deemed too merciful a punishment, and the sons and daughters born of what was considered the infamous union of a Brahman with a Sudra. The large proportion of this degraded class were therefore literally outcasts.

Driven forth from human habitations, it was truly the wilderness that yielded food for them and their children. Outcasts—or pariahs, as they are usually called—were not merely banished from towns and villages, but were forbidden to join together to form any of their own. Because their use of fire and water would have sullied the purity of those elements, they were forced to eat uncooked meat and vegetables, and they could drink no water save that to be found in marshes, or in holes made in the ground by the hoofs of animals. Since they communicated their impurity to everything they touched, the work of their hands was as much shunned by their social superiors as they were themselves. And furthermore, as legally they were not recognized to be in existence, there was for them no redress if whatever little property they possessed was confiscated; while the murder of one of them by a man of pure caste was considered by him no greater crime than the stepping on an insect is by a European. The refined cruelty with which they were treated is almost beyond the comprehension of races who, whatever may be their practice, believe that all human beings are equal in the sight of God; and it seems still more monstrous when contrasted with the kindness of the "mild Hindu" to his domestic animals. On the one hand the sacred books of India teach that "scratching the back of a cow destroys all guilt, and giving her to eat procures exaltation in heaven;" but again we are told that "he who associates with an outcast is outcasted himself a year. And so is he who rides in the same carriage with him, or who eats in his company, or who sits in the same bench, or who lies on the same couch with him."

So much of the world's work in the past could not have been accomplished had it not been for the extreme forms of servitude and slavery, that these seem like necessary evils. But there is no vindication for a social system which has encouraged a degradation lower and more bitter than Babylonian captivity, Spartan helotism, or European serfdom; which has reduced men and women to poverty and wretchedness beyond belief; and which, by preventing their working with or for others, has actually forced them into crime and knavery.

At first pariahs must have rebelled against this pitiless injustice. Perhaps, as has been suggested, it was caste tyranny which, in still earlier times, led Aryans to seek a new home in Europe, and which gave the impetus to that other large immigration supposed to have been made from the southern part of India into Africa. It is certain that once an inspired poet sought, like the prophets of Israel, to rouse his fellow sufferers to action. This was Tiruvalluva, the "divine pariah," probably a disgraced Brahman, who bitterly resented his wrongs. "Thy time is come. Therefore, awake, O thou man of the jungle!" he called to the pariahs, in poetry as impassioned as that of Jeremiah, or Isaiah. His was but a voice in the wilderness. What was needed was Moses, to show the way out of it. Other outcasts, seeking to reinstate themselves by quiet and stealth, crept back gradually to cities and villages. But their movements were observed, and the condition upon which they were allowed to remain was that they should become brickmakers,—earth, by its inherent virtue, purifying itself from their touch; while for wages they were to receive nothing but their food; and they were required to make their home in the outskirts of the town, in worse than Ghetto retirement. Uninterupted hard work under a burning sun, supported by a diet of raw vegetables, principally onions, had at least one advantage,—it hastened their death, and that was the only way in which their misery could be alleviated. But they clung to life with a tenacity which increased in proportion to its evils, and few consented to better themselves socially by the sacrifice of physical health. Many who had scarcely advanced beyond the savage state relapsed into it; hiding themselves in the jungle, and avoiding all communication with other men. The majority, to whom this was too distasteful, embraced a nomadic existence, and procured their actual necessities sometimes by fair means, sometimes by foul; in all such matters being ruled by circumstances. These latter were the ancestors of the present vagabonds and criminals, and the roaming they then began has proved as ceaseless as that of the Wandering Jew. The hope of escape became less and less with every generation, and they finally resigned themselves to their fate. Custom can reconcile man to what is disagreeable, and, like the aged prisoner who was broken hearted at leaving one prison which in his youth he had entered with loathing, pariahs finished by prizing the social isolation which at first had been so bitter to them. So soon as they showed themselves as unwilling to lead a settled life, and to follow legitimate trades as the Brahmans were that they should do so, the strictness of the laws against them was very much relaxed. Men of caste were not so particular in keeping them at a fixed distance, and even condescended to be amused, and in minor ways assisted by them.

ON WALL STREET.

Bear Predictions That Hard Pan Will Only be Reached Next Year.

Who are the Richest Operators in Railroad Stocks.

(Gath's Letter.)

The failures of last week, and the decline in almost every railroad stock and bond, delighted the bears, who hastened on Saturday and Sunday to pour out their prophecies and explain how things had not touched the bottom. One of these called on me yesterday, whose prophecies, I am bound to say, have been right for a year past. He put down the general proposition that he would have a good stock market in 1885, but that during 1884 the rotten wood would be got rid of.

He said with some ingenuity that a large amount of unprofitable stuff still stood in the way of coming to hard-pan. He thought that the quotations of stocks showed how little faith was put in mere book-keeping or declarations of good earnings and high solvency. For instance, he indicated stock at 72, when it was declared to be earning 8 per cent. a year. Said he: "With the profusion of money lying up here in New York how do you account for the low rate of such stock, when Government bonds and State and city securities, which only bear 4 per cent. interest, sell far above par?"

I hesitated, and he replied to his own question: "The people do not believe that those earnings are systematic or sincere. The same is the case with a very large proportion of the railroads in the Northwest and Southwest. I consider the most valuable railroads to be the Illinois Central, the Boston and Albany, the New York and New Haven, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania is under good management, but is too much extended. They are spending considerable money opening a railroad into the coal field to take the Reading railroad's business."

"Is not Vanderbilt also building a railroad at a pretty bad time for that industry?"

"He is going on with his South Pennsylvania railroad from Harrisburg to the Monongahela. His friends do not think it is a wise enterprise at this time; but he has the money to spend, and can probably buy his materials and make contracts low."

"Mr. Gould has these three great properties: The Wabash, the Missouri Pacific and the Western Union, and they represent an extravagant sum of money, the telegraph stock alone being $80,000,000. He is just now the objective point of all bear movements in New York, and is the chief buttress of the market, using every energy, friend and support he can to keep things steady. He says we are in a very good condition; but Mr. Vanderbilt, whose good judgment he supports, says just the contrary, and that the new railroad enterprises were nearly all unnecessary, and have depressed the value of all the old ones."

"It would not be possible to break Jay Gould?"

"No, I think not."

"Who has made the money in New York arising from the tumble in these stocks?"

"Cammack and Woerishoffer. Cammack is worth from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000; Woerishoffer has made more than that. Woerishoffer was also in some of these new raitroads, like West Shore and Northern Pacific; but he is a keen fellow, and observing that the prices were drooping while the appearances were improving he said one day: 'I doh't believe these statistics; there are lies in these beautiful figures.' So he made up his mind he would sell about everything he had, and from that time to this his fortunes have been increasing."

"What do the seats in the Stock Exchange sell for?"

"One sold the other day for $23,000, or I believe that was offered for it. We still have about 1,100 brokers, and there never were so many poor gentlemen in the street as now. There are probably six hundred of these who have next to no business. The sale of stocks is only about 350,000 shares a day, and when you divide it among 1,100 men you can see what a poor thing it is."

"Do you think our railroads are enormously capitalized?"

"No. That is why so many of them are built, because railroad building is very cheap in the United States comparatively. The railroad from Paris to Marseilles is capitalized at $552,000,000, and the Northwestern railroad of England at about $500,000,000. These are figures far exceeding the cost of such railroads as the New York Central and the Pennsylvania for similar distances; but in those countries the Government takes a hand, particularly in France, in regulating the railroads both as to security of life and the rates of freight and passage; and since they have a hand in that they discourage competition, as we have here. In this country the Government has paid no heed to the railroads, and they have gone on duplicating each other until we have in some parts of this country altogether more railroads than we want, or can pay. There are now five railroads from New York to Buffalo, and counting the Pennsylvania, six, and if the Lehigh Valley shall one day extend to Buffalo, there will be seven. Now seven railroads to Buffalo is as preposterous as is seven railroads from Paris to Marseilles. For the immense traffic between Asia and Europe there have been only two or three railroads put under the Alps, and that traffic embraces all the manufactures of Europe and all the cargoes of the East."

"What is your philosophy of this mistake?"

"That we are an elastic, hopeful people, disposed to make money fast and not to methodize what little furtunes we have. Consequently we see everything rose-colored till it collapses, and then we see the ashes. Our rich men have nearly all engaged in these recent undertakings, which extend all over this land, and, of course, some of the most comfortable fortunes in the United States have been very much reduced. No man can yet tell how many persons have been hurt in these late operations, such as the Nickel Plate and the Texas Pacific, the Northern Pacific, the Denver and Rio Grand, the New Orleans Pacific, the Cincinnati and New Orleans, the Ohio Central, the West Shore and Ontario and Western, the Reading Extensions, the Lackawanna Extension, the Seney performance in the South and the Mexican railroads, which are all problematical future successes.

BILL LEWIS.

A Tough Citizen in the Mining Camp But With His Heart All Right.

(William B. Parson in Chicago Current.)

Half-Moon was a new mining camp in a deep canon at the headwaters of the Gunnison. One of the adventurous class known as "prospectors" had, in the fall of 1881, wandered through that country, following a burro which bore upon its back all his worldy wealth, and had brought into winter quarters in the valley of the Arkansas such promising specimens of brittle and ruby silver that many, seeing them, were induced to go in the spring to spy out the land. And so it happened, on a March night in 1882, that a dozen dozen camp fires were brightly burning, a dozen tents were dimly outlined in the shadows and openings of the stunted pines, and forty or fifty men, in groups of from three to six, were gathered around the fires smoking their evening pipes and relating their experiences and wonderful finds of the year before.

Among fifty men brought together from every part of the world, in a wild country, by a purpose born, to some extent at least, of selfishness and greed, some are likely to be found in whom brutishness predominates. There were several such in the camp at Half-Moon.

The poets say that communion with nature refines and elevates the soul, and leads men onward and upward toward nature's God. The poets are somewhat wrong. The kindly spirit born and reared amid the best influences of a city home, where all the surroundings are of a refining character, will become kindlier and better as the years go on; while the dull man will become duller, and the mean man meaner, in the very presence and hush of nature. At least it is sometimes so; and it was so with Bill Lewis.

He had seen nature in all her majesty, moods, and aspects for more than thirty years; had traversed the country from the Missouri to the Pacific shore; lunched on the highest summits and camped in the deepest gorges. And yet his depravity was immense! He had been convicted of a dozen crimes, and committed a hundred others without conviction. Each succeeding fall had found him worse in every way than the preceding spring, and those who knew him best frequently remarked upon the new and ever increasing capabilities for sin which he was constantly unfolding.

But he was not wholly bad. Perhaps no man ever was. There was a rumor among the miners, credited by a few, that once or twice during his career his rough voice had become gentler, and the light in his fierce eye softer, when he had been surprised into speaking of his mother. Where he had come from, "what made him leave," where his mother lived, or whether she lived at all, no one knew or had the hardihood to ask.

There was another man—or rather boy—in that camp; but he could not be seen that evening around any of the fires. He had come into the gulch in a crowd of seven who had been on the trail some twenty days together, and Bill Lewis was another of the seven. His name was Zeno Brown. His comrades had failed to catch or comprehend his first name, and he had come to be called "Little John."

He would have been remarked anywhere in a mining region as one wholly out of place. He was light, delicate, and fragile—though seemingly in good health before coming to the gulch—and was illy fitted to meet the vicissitudes of a mountain life. He might have been born for an artist or poet, or both; he certainly was never intended for a miner. Everybody except Bill Lewis liked and pitied him. Bill apparently did not hate him; but he despised him for his soft, tender nature; was in the habit of calling him "Susie" and "Nellie," and other feminine diminutives, and never let pass an opportunity to humiliate and wound him.

In coming into the gulch the party had an unusually serious trip. The trail was illy defined; the snow was deep and soft; they had been compelled to unpack their animals a score of times and to sleep in wet clothes and wet snow. For all this, however, most of them cared but little. They were not invalid tourists, and they had crossed the range too many times in bad weather to be much troubled by one trip more.

But with Little John the case was different. He had never before been thus exposed, and was evidently not sustained to any considerable extent by a hopeful spirit, and he had succumbed. He lay in his tent in his rough blanket bed, sick, prostrated, exhausted. There was no physician there, although most of those men knew something of sickness, and in discussing his case, while none could say that he had this or that disease, all agreed that he was "clean gone an' likely to croak."

They had been talking of him around the fire when some one coming from a tent in a grove near by, said:

"I think Little John 'll go up to-night. He's crazy now, an' thinks he's in Ohio; an' keeps talkin' of his mother."

Bill Lewis, before silent and sullen, started up at once. "I'll go see the kid," he said.

He went, and all followed in wonder. The bed was warm enough, and soft enough. But it and its surroundings were terribly rough for one like him in his condition. The pale face amid the shaggy blankets, lit up by a tallow candle burning in a can; the saddles, ropes, kettles, and tools scattered around among the bushes upon the earth floor, and altogether formed a scene weird and impressive.

As the man had said, Little John was delirious and talking of his home and associates away back in Ohio, but most of all of his mother, piteously begging her to forgive him for deserting her, and never to believe him guilty.

Beyond this brief hint there was nothing intelligible in his sayings. Now and then a word of pity or sorrow was spoken by some one, but not a word of hope, until suddenly Bill Lewis quietly, but firmly and confidently, remarked:

"Pards! that yer kid must be saved. If you fellers have a mind to turn in an' help—well an' good; but, anyhow, that kid's goin' to be saved for his mother!"

It was thirteen miles east over the range to the nearest cabin. The summit was nearly 14,000 feet in height, and upon it a storm was raging. The spurs to the north and west were utterly impassable. The only way out was down the gulch by the same route over which they had recently come in. Although by this trail there would be no storm, there was worse. There were slides, precipices, and difficulties innumerable. Besides, it would only lead into the broad valley of the Gunnison. The range must yet be crossed to the east before a railroad town could be reached, or the advantages of shelter and medical attendance secured. They believed the boy would die before morning. How, then, could he be saved?

Bill, seeing their questioning looks, answered them.

"See here, pards; the boy ain't near so sick as ye think he is. He's tired, worn out; an' teetotally discouraged; but he's young, ain't burnt out with whisky!—an' in my opinion is more homesick than sick. I've seen them fellers before. If we kin make him understand there's a chance of his gittin' home, he'll hang on so we kin git him home. I'll rig a litter on Balaam (Balaam was Bill's burro,) an' we'll take him down the valley to Taylor Creek. A couple o' you fellers kin then cross the range by Brush Creek trail to Copper Creek, an' git more fellers thar, an' meet me an' the kid on the summit o' Red Mountain. There's an empty cabin at timber line on the west o' Red Mountain, an' meet me thar' an hour by sun to-morrow. If yer hustle yer'll git thar. Yer ought ter fetch up by midnight on the summit."

It is useless to attempt to convey an idea of what this plan involved.

None but those who have seen these vast stretches of rock and snow—save, perhaps, those who have contemplated for an hour Bromley's "Everlasting Snows of Colorado"—can appreciate the magnitude of the undertaking. But they knew the boy must die if he remained where he was, and as the plan offered a possible chance of success, they adopted it.

They were ready in an hour. Bill rigged a litter upon his burro, as Indians do, and in it placed Little John. At 11 o'clock the procession started down the gulch. There were two men besides Bill. While these went forward and picked out the trail, Bill attended to the litter. Their progress was slow, and the mishaps many, but without serious accident they reached the valley at daylight, and at 12 o'clock were at Taylor Creek.

Little John was no worse. He was partly conscious, and had been made to understand that he was going toward home. Bill's assistants were to leave him at this point, and he delivered a last injunction.

"Now, pards, let's have no hitches. I kin make the cabin in five or six hours easy enough, an' shall stop thar an hour to rest an' warm. If I kin make the next two miles over the summit the thing's done. But it's no use talkin'—that's hell! If it's quiet like, mebbe I kin make it. If it storms—God help us! You *must* be thar at the summit at midnight. If the snow's drifted bad, Balaam can't make it, an' we'll have to carry the boy. When you git thar, if it storms, hunt' round, an' yer'll find me an' Balaam an' the kid somewhar in the snow. Now git; an'—an'—if you ever loved yer mothers—*don't you fail!*"

The two departed; reached and passed the summit before daylight had faded; and at 6 o'clock were in the timber of Copper Creek on the eastern slope. In a few minutes more they were in a snug cabin by a glowing fire, telling their story to four fearless, big hearted miners.

They all knew Bill Lewis, and thought he could win if any man could; but they had little hope of finding Little John alive. They all, however, willingly made ready to set out. They had eight miles of comparatively easy trail, which they thought they could do in three hours, leaving them two hours in which to climb the two miles from timber line to Red Mountain summit. Without great difficulty they reached the foot of the slide in the time proposed. But discouraging indeed was the prospect upon arriving there. The dreary waste of snow, snow, nothing but snow, stretching up, up, up, at an angle of seventy degrees, until it faded in the uncertain light; the wind roaring far above their heads as it came sweeping over from the other side; all brought a swift sense of their own powerlessness as against the appalling forces of nature, which weighed down and discouraged them drearily.

One by one they crawled up the fearful winding way. Not a word was spoken. No one had heart to speak or breath to spare. Even minutes seem long in a time and place like this, and it seemed an age before they saw the top, and, oh, how long before they reached it!

They had hitherto been warm enough. But when they turned the summit the cold west wind chilled them through. There was no snow falling, but the wind was driving and swirling the recent snow in small cyclones of arctic horror around their shrinking forms. In a moment they had abandoned every hope.

There was no Bill Lewis there.

There was no council held; there was no time for that; but instinctively every man rushed forward for some slight shelter. Onward they went, at times easily and rapidly over the hard, old snow, and then struggling through deep drifts, until, some half a mile from the summit, they saw something dark in the snow ahead.

It *could* be nothing else. But were they alive or dead?

Good, faithful Balaam! no man shall abuse thee more! Brave Bill Lewis! Thy sins be forgiven thee!

Bill had worked his way up from the cabin by tramping the snow in front of Balaam, 100 feet at a time, and going over the ground several times, until the animal could pass through, and then repeating for another hundred feet. This he had done in biting blast and blinding snow, never faltering, never despairing, for six long hours!

Bill's greeting was characteristic:

"Well done, pards! I know'd you'd come. The kid was better at the cabin, but whether alive or dead now *I* don't know. Look an' see."

Little John was alive and warm.

"Now, pards, there's six o' you. Balaam's pretty nigh played out. Shoulder the ends o' them ere poles and strike for Caspar's cabin—first trail to the left after ye strike timber. Balaam an' I'll go back to the cabin an' come over in the mornin.' You ken wait for me. I'll come, for I've learnt sumthin' at that thar cabin, an' *I'm* goin' to see this thing through!"

The six men took up the litter, and Bill and Balaam went back to the cabin at timber line. They had packed the trail pretty well coming down in line, and so, without special difficulty, though slowly and wearily, they gained the summit, and, the dreadful and critical fifty feet once passed, they felt that their troubles were ended.

The next morning was a bright one on the eastern slope of the main range. Low down in the big timber, nestled in a warm nook, with an eastern and southern exposure, was a miner's cabin. Already the water was dripping from the roof logs which overhung the front; the pile of mineral specimens on the rude shelf beside the door sparkled in the sunshine; the dog basked upon the chips; the burroes rubbed their necks together at the watering place; the fire was snapping in the rude forge, and a miner was heating and pounding his drills and picks. Other men were sitting on the shafting timbers which were piled around, smoking their pipes and talking of the sick boy who lay within.

Little John had already made his way to these strange hearts.

He was not delirious now. But he was pale, and wore a hopeless look that was pitiful. No one of them thought he had yet come out from the dark shadow, and there was a sadness in their faces and a hush in their voices.

After a few hours Bill came. The miners proposed to go to the railroad station for a physician and such delicacies as mining camps do not afford. Bill accepted the proposition in regard to the delicacies, but insisted that he himself would be nurse and physician.

Under his rough but gentle care the boy rapidly improved, and at the end of the week Bill called the two Half-Moon men out for a little talk.

"Hev yer got any plans 'bout this kid?"

Both answered that they had not. They left everything to him.

"Well, then, I hev; an' I'm goin' to say to you two what I've never said to any man for more'n thirty year. When they wuz all goin' to California, in '49, I wanted to go too. I wuz a kid then, younger than this un. I lived in York State. There wuz on'y one o' me. Mother wuz a widow. She didn't want me to skip out, but I stole $70—all the money she had—an' lit out. I wuz goin' to be back in a year or two with thousands o' dollars, an' make the old lady comfortable for the balance o' her life. But somehow I didn't git back. Bimeby word come she died uv a broken heart.

"Ther' ain't been many nights since, pards, when I wuz sober, that I ain't seen her; an', pards, so help me God! that night on Red Mountain, she went with me from the cabin at timber line, *'an all the while back'ards an' for'rads, she walked beside me, an' helped me pack that ther' trail, until ye came. Then she went away. I could never done it alone, pards—never!*

"Well, this kid wuz clear headed at the cabin on t'other side, an' him an' me talked an' talked. We've talked here. An,' you see, he was a clerk or sumthin' in a bank, back in Ohio, an' there wuz money stole! They took him up for stealin' it; but somehow they couldn't prove it on him, an' had to turn him loose. But many people said he stole it all the same, an' he couldn't bear the disgrace, an' so come to the mountains. His mother's poor. What he got in the durned bank wuz all both on 'em had. Since he come to P'eblo he's foun' out who *did* steal that money. But he hain't got a shiner to go back with an' set himself right. That's how he's here.

"Now, pards, I've got nineteen thousand odd in the Leadville Bank, paid in on my Belden sale. I'hain't got a pesky relation in the world, an' if I get my hand on that money I'll likely blow it all in. So I'm goin' to send that kid home, an' give ten thousan' to his mother. The balance is a big enough stake fur me; an' then, ye see, if I do a good thing for his mother may be it'll count agin the infernal meanness I did to mine! So we'll take him down to Hayden's, an' one o' you can stay with him an' t'other go up with me to Leadville an' get some money an' a draft—I've got her name an' whar she lives—an' then we'll come back an' send him home, an' send the draft to his mother. D'yer see?"

Three days afterwaed they put Little John in a sleeping car, with a ticket and $50 in his pocket, and on the same day a draft for $10,000 was mailed to his mother in a letter of remittance signed "An Unknown Friend."

Two hours afterward Bill Lewis insulted a respectable stranger and provoked a fight at the railroad station, and before morning was arrested for cutting a man in a gambling house.

THE mysterious origin of man has been partially disclosed by the Indianapolis Citizen, who found an infant in a tin pail at the top of a tree. It is to be remembered there is nothing mysterious about Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; a few doses will cure your cough or cold.

The Burial of a Gigantic Englishman.

(From the London Times.)

On Wednesday, January 9, the body of Mr. J. L. Stubbs, of Shifnal (Salop) was interred in the parish cemetery at Shifnal. The funeral attracted much attention, as the deceased was one of the biggest men in the county of Salop, weighing about 375 pounds. The coffin of oak was 37 inches across the shoulders, 7 feet long and 2 feet deep, and took the united strength of ten men to lift it when the corpse was placed in it. Planks were placed against the bedroom window, and the coffin was lowered on to a railway track, and thus wheeled to the churchyard. The ground was cut away at the head of the grave and the coffin was allowed to slide into its resting place. A large number of people witnessed the ceremony.

AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, Bilious Disorders, Sick Headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Acting as a general laxative, they removed all irritating and fecal get the from the bowels, gradually chanmatter vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy conditions.

—Centuries ago oak was by far the most valued forest tree in England, on account of acorns fattening hogs. In ancient records it is put down how many hogs such and such woods would carry. Pannage was the right of feeding swine, and to this day persons adjoining the New Forest have the right of pannage for six weeks there on paying a small fee.

SUFFERERS, who have so often been disappointed, believe me, PERUNA will cure you.

—The smallest invention sometimes proves the most lucrative. A San Francisco lady, inventor of a baby carriage, received $14,000 for her patent. The paper pail, the invention of a Chicago lady, yields a large income. The gimlet pointed screw, the idea of a little girl, has realized million of dollars to its patentee.

Another Life Saved.

J. C. Gray, of Dadeville, Ala., writes us: I have been using your DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and I can say of a truth it is far superior to any other Lung preparation in the world. My mother was confined to her bed four weeks with a cough, and had every attention by as good physicians as there are in the country, and they all failed to effect a cure; but when I got one bottle of your DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, she began to mend right away. I can say in truth that IT WAS THE MEANS OF SAVING HER LIFE. I know of five cases that DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM has cured, and my mother is better now than she has been before for twenty years.

Henry's Carbolic Salve

is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

William Combs, farmer, forty years old, living five miles south of Elgin, Ill., attempted to cut his wife's throat. In her dying agonies she wrenched the weapon from him and fatally stabbed him.

DR. W. H. LEE, Conyers, Ga., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is a good medicine and many are using it in this place."

An epidemic of typhoid fever prevails in St. Hyacinthe College, Canada, the disease assuming alarming proportions. Five nuns and nurses are already dead.

For Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Impurity of the Blood, Fever and Ague, Malaria, and all Diseases caused by Derangement of Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.

Bad Breath; Pain in the Side, sometimes the pain is felt under the Shoulder-blade, mistaken for Rheumatism; general loss of appetite; Bowels generally costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, is dull and heavy, with considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of leaving undone something which ought to have been done; a slight, dry cough and flushed face is sometimes an attendant, often mistaken for consumption; the patient complains of weariness and debility; nervous, easily startled; feet cold or burning, sometimes a prickly sensation of the skin exists; spirits are low and despondent, and, although satisfied that exercise would be beneficial, yet one can hardly summon up fortitude to try it—in fact, distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred when but few of them existed, yet examination after death has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

It should be used by all persons, old and young, whenever any of the above symptoms appear.

Persons Traveling or Living in Unhealthy Localities, by taking a dose occasionally to keep the Liver in healthy action, will avoid all **Malaria, Bilious attacks,** Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Depression of Spirits, etc. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, **but is no intoxicating beverage.**

If You have eaten anything hard of digestion, or feel heavy after meals, or **sleepless** at night, take a dose and you will be relieved.

Time and Doctors' Bills will be saved by always keeping the Regulator in the House!

For, whatever the ailment may be, a thoroughly safe **purgative, alterative** and **tonic** can never be out of place. The remedy is **harmless and does not interfere with business or pleasure.**

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE,

And has all the power and efficacy of Calomel or Quinine, without any of the injurious after effects.

A Governor's Testimony.

Simmons Liver Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am satisfied it is a valuable addition to the medical science.

J. GILL SHORTER, Governor of Ala.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Ga., says: Have derived some benefit from the use of Simmons Liver Regulator, and wish to give it a further trial.

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FIRING THE NORTHERN HEART.

The better class of Republican papers do not view with complacency the Southern outrage hunt proposed by Senators SHERMAN and HOAR, and which is likely to lead to a bitter and passionate debate in the Senate. The New York *Times*, of Sunday, has this to say:

The people throughout the country are utterly sick of the sectional issue, and nothing is so calculated to excite their disgust and aversion as the exhumation of the "bloody shirt" and a reiteration of the cry of Southern outrages. * * * There is no repression that the National Government can exercise upon it with a benefical result. There is nothing that a political party in the North can do about it with benefit. Crime in Virginia and Mississippi can no more be dealt with by Congress than crime on Long Island or in New Jersey. * * * It is the worst kind of fatuity for Republicans in Congress to spend their time in discussing Southern outrages and attempting to renew sectional antagonism. It will win no Democrats and it will repel thousands of independent and sensible Republicans.

The best answer that can be made to SHERMAN and HOAR, and all the "outrages" they may invent and exaggerate, can be found in the census tables and the trade and business reports from the South, showing unexampled progress in manufactures, agriculture and mining, as well as in educational conditions of that section of the Union. These Senators know very well that nothing can come of the operations of the outrage mill but crimination and recrimination. The legislation they propose or hint at, it has been decided by the Republican Supreme Court, is clearly beyond the scope of the Constitution. Their purpose is merely to excite sectional passions and provoke hot debate in the expectation of firing the Northern heart. But the Northern heart is not in an inflamable condition on Southern questions. It is much more concerned about a reduction of the taxation that is oppressing all interests.

THE CITY CONVENTION AND ITS CANDIDATE.

The Democratic City Convention, after a contest at the primaries and in Convention of unexampled earnestness, which developed at times an unnecessary amount of ill-feeling and bitterness, has nominated ROBERT LIDDELL for Mayor. The Convention made the nomination yesterday morning at half-past ten, on the eighteenth ballot, after a continuous session lasting from eight o'clock the preceding evening.

While the proceedings of the Convention were in the main orderly, especially after outsiders had been excluded, its assemblage at night, in a large public building, in the very center of the moving throngs that crowd our streets, attracted a good-natured but rather turbulent gathering to the rotunda and passages of the City Hall, but for their lively proceedings the delegates were no more responsible than for what was taking place in Allegheny or the South Side. Considering the heated contests at the primaries and the struggle for presiding officer, the Convention was remarkably free from disorder. This was largely due to the firmness, tact and fairness of Chairman FOLEY—a fact evidenced by the unanimity and enthusiasm with which the Convention passed a resolution recognizing the fact.

A noticeable feature of the protracted balloting was the fidelity with which the delegates adhered to the candidates in whose interest they were elected. All efforts at combination against the successful candidate were fruitless, and the eight votes on the last ballot, additional to what he received on the first, seem to have come from the wearing out process. There was a majority against Mr. LIDDELL on the first ballot of 22, with 132 votes cast. On the ballot preceding the last there was a majority against him of 15 with 133 votes reported. On the next and decisive ballot he scored a majority of 12 over the combined vote of Messrs. KERR and WOOD.

Mr. LIDDELL is as well known as any man in the city, and needs no introduction at our hands. After service in the City Councils in 1877, he was elected Mayor over MILES HUMPHREYS by a majority of 808, on a poll of 18,676 votes. At the same election, Mr. MCCARTHY, Independent, was chosen Controller by a majority of 1,334, and SAMUEL KILGORE, Independent, elected Treasurer over the Democratic and Republican candidates. If the feuds and bitterness engendered in this foolishly excited contest are allowed to subside, and the party is united in support of Mr. LIDDELL, his chances of election will be very fair. To make it a certainty he must recruit sufficient support from the Republicans to overcome their natural majority in the city; and the pluck and energy of the candidate is a certainty he will do his best, and that is a great deal, to win. He has certain well understood elements of strength, that carry many Republican votes. If the Democratic ward workers are as industrious at the polls as they were at the primaries, and as determined as they were in Convention, success is highly probable. Much depends, however, on the action of the Republican Convention next week. If it merely meets to register the decree of the City Boss, Mr. LIDDELL will probably score a victory as decided as he achieved in 1877.

RANDALL ON TARIFF AND TAXES.

GEORGE W. JONES, of Tennessee, in his active life one of the most prominent and influential members of Congress, and other gentlemen of the State, having written a letter to SAMUEL J. RANDALL, expressing their regrets at his defeat for the Speakership, Mr. RANDALL responds to the effect that he is not altogether without consolation in the loss of the Speakership when it has brought him the marked and generous approval of GEORGE W. JONES, "who "served for sixteen years in the House of "Representatives of the United States, "from 1843 to 1859, and left an honorable "record as the 'Watch-Dog of the "Treasury,' which so many of us have "tried to emulate." Mr. RANDALL goes on to say that he will be content to stand upon the Ohio, Virginia and New Jersey platforms on the tariff, "where I have always stood from the "beginning, opposed alike to the diverse "theories of mere doctrinaires, impossi-"ble of practical application, and seek-"ing only to do that which was possi-"ble, and at the same time, in my judg-"ment, most conducive to the best "interests and general welfare of the "whole people." With ALBERT GALLATIN, Mr. RANDALL believes that "the "excise of internal taxes is offensive to "the genius of our people and tolerated "by the framers of the Constitution "only as a measure of necessity in "the emergency of war, and that "just so soon as the occasion "for them had passed away they "should cease to exist. GALLATIN and "THOMAS JEFFERSON, as the very first "act of JEFFERSON'S administration, "secured a repeal of the internal taxes, "and relieved the people from their "inequality, inquisitorial annoyances "and hordes of officials clothed with "dangerous powers. Only in these "latter days have I heard men calmly "claim that these war taxes are still "necessary, a generation after the war, "which gave rise to them, had closed; "and it is a very suggestive and sus-"picious feature of the affair that those "upon whom the tax is laid clamor "loudly against it being taken off, re-"garding it no doubt as a protection "against competition to the large "monopolies."

ABUSES IN CITY OFFICES.

The investigation into municipal affairs in New York, by a Legislative Committee, shows the fat pickings of the Sheriff's office. Sheriff DAVIDSON testified on Saturday that he drew from the City Treasury in 1883 in fees for services in connection with prisoners and for summoning jurors, the sum of $85,119. He received a further sum of $19,093 in fees for civil services. On the other side of the account he shows expenses amounting to $31,068, leaving him $73,144 as the net proceeds of a year's service as Sheriff. The County Clerk's office is even worse. The Deputy Clerk, who performs the real duties of the office, gets $5,000 a year, while the County Clerk, merely an ornamental appendage, who does not pretend to know anything about the business of the office and spends very little time there, was paid last year $80,134 for his imaginary services. All this explains why New York politicians of both parties, and the various organizations struggling for mastery, are more concerned about their schemes to manipulate the municipal offices than any questions of State or Federal politics. The President of the United States has no such valuable office in his gift as the court house offices of some of the great cities; and in New York the abuses in these municipal offices seem to be continued by amicable arrangements between Republican and Democratic leaders. This was illustrated the other day when Tammany and the Republicans agreed on a joint deal for the organization of the Board of Aldermen. The effects of this bargain and sale will be thrown into the Presidential canvass, as was the case in 1880.

THERE are some figures relative to mining disasters in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, just made public, that deserve to be considered along with the story of the terrible fire damp explosion and consequent loss of life last week, in the Colorado mine at Crested Butts. In the anthracite region of this State last year the total accidents were 1,676, of which 623 proved fatal, causing 153 widows and 512 orphans, making an increase over 1882 of 250 injured, 31 killed, 5 widows and 62 orphans. In the last 10 years 2,463 lives have been lost in the anthracite region, causing 1,274 widows and 4,195 orphans. In the same period upward of 260,000,000 tons of coal were produced. It appears from this that the past ten years for every 130,000 tons of coal raised, a human life has been sacrificed. The proportion was larger than this average last year. Gov. PATTISON has just appointed a Board of twelve Commissioners to act in conjunction with the six mine Inspectors of the anthracite district, to revise the mine and ventilation laws. It is to be hoped they will do thorough work, and prevent the sacrifice of life that follows inadequate safeguards and the recklessness of the miners themselves. The terrible Colorado disaster seems to have been caused by a reckless miner using an open instead of a safety lamp.

COLORED people will soon understand that while Democrats make no extraordinary or gushing professions of special friendship, they are determined the colored citizen shall have the enjoyment of his legal rights. The message of Governor HOADLY, of Ohio, was evidence of this. We notice that Gov. WALLER, the Democratic executive of Connecticut, has appointed Mr. P. H. B. SAUNDERS, a leading colored citizen, as one of the State prison inspectors. Last fall Gov. WALLER opened the Niantic camp ground to the colored battalion, and their good discipline and soldierly bearing were praised by the military and the visitors. In his reception tent he made no distinction of persons. On Monday last, Governor ABBETT of New Jersey, a thoroughgoing Democrat, sent a special message to the Legislature, on the refusal of a cemetery company to allow the burial of a colored man in its enclosure. Governor ABBETT says:

It ought not to be tolerated in this State, that a corporation, whose existence depends upon the Legislature's will, and whose property is exempt from taxation because of its religious uses, should be permitted to make a distinction between a white and a black man. The Governor closes by recommending the passage of a law which shall make such a refusal, based on color, a criminal offense, with such penalty as shall prevent a recurrence of such an act.

THE bill that has passed the Senate, providing for filling vacancy in the office of President and Vice President transmits the duties of President, in case of their death or disability, to the officers of the Cabinet in the following order: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior. Any of these officers, to succeed to the office, must have been confirmed by the Senate, must not be under impeachment, and must be otherwise eligible to the position. On taking the office, he must convene Congress within twenty days, unless it will, without such action, be in session. This bill has the great merit of providing a series of seven officers from whom the office may be filled in a legal and regular manner. It leaves out the President *pro tem.* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House as possible successors to the Presidency.

GOVERNOR FOSTER, of Ohio, is very much opposed to the nomination of President ARTHUR, and says he would be as badly beaten in Ohio as Secretary FOLGER was in New York. This may be an exaggerated statement, purposely put forth to dampen the ardor of ARTHUR'S friends, by a shrewd politician who has a right to speak for his State; but there is a basis of undeniable truth in it, for GARFIELD'S admirers in Ohio will never forgive ARTHUR succeeding to the Presidency, or the prior warfare against GARFIELD he took part in with CONKLING. We are afraid there will be no such good luck for the Democracy as the nomination of ARTHUR, although he will be strong in the Republican National Convention, with the "solid South" and New York backing him. Messrs. MAGEE and QUAY are said to have taken the contract to carry Pennsylvania for him, but wait until BLAINE'S friends waken up, and this little scheme will go to pot.

The Republican Senators opened their bloody shirt campaign in the Senate Tuesday, JOHN SHERMAN, the inventor of ELIZA PINKSTON, and a chief aider and abetter in the greatest crime against a free ballot and a fair count ever committed, leading off in a carefully prepared speech. MAHONE followed. In rehearsing his speech, in one of the committee rooms before the Senate met, he had a fit. He was charging the Democrats right and left, when he tumbled over, and the country came near losing the great MAHONE. But he recovered sufficiently to again go through the performance in the Senate, omitting the fit. The Democratic Senators did not join in the debate, leaving to the Republicans the entire responsibility of the uncalled-for sectional debate. This was a disappointment to HOAR, LOGAN and a half dozen others, who were primed with eloquence and blood and thunder.

THE Virginia House of Delegates has passed the Senate resolution requesting MAHONE to resign his seat in the United States Senate. Of course it is not expected MAHONE will comply, but the country will see by the record he no longer speaks for his State, but for a rapidly dwindling minority. The Legislature has also passed over Governor CAMERON'S veto, by the necessary two-thirds majority, a number of bills taking away from the Governor certain powers of appointment to office. Mahonery is getting down to a mighty small point in Virginia, but he still swings the United States Senate.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

FRED DOUGLASS says he and his wife are one, and that there is but one race and he is that one in both cases.

WE regret to hear that Col. JOHN G. THOMPSON, of Columbus, Ohio, is so ill that his recovery is dispaired of.

"THE boys" are talking up General HARTRANFT for Vice President. He was their dummy candidate at Cincinnati in 1876.

THE House Committee has agreed on a bill to restrict the importation of Chinese laborers as traders. This is to cure a defect in the existing law.

JUDGE INGHRAM entered on his duties as Common Pleas Judge at Uniontown yesterday. Prothonotary SEARIGHT was called on to read his commission.

JOHN C. NEW, of Indiana, has resigned the important office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. An Indianapolis banker is pressed for the place.

HON. JOHN KELLY is enlisted in the cause of temperance and will soon deliver a telling lecture on the subject. He refuses to permit any of his property to be rented for saloon purposes.

NIHILIST troubles are breaking out again in Russia. Assassinations of police agents are reported, and bread well dosed with strychnine has been discovered on the Imperial table, a small quantity of which would produce death.

THERE were granted last year in Philadelphia 224 divorces, but the *Record* says these figures do not sum up the number of ill-assorted marriages for which divorce is sought as a balm. Fully two-fifths of the yearly applications are refused.

THE Democrats have now a two-thirds majority in the Virginia Legislature, giving them the power to override the veto of the Readjuster Governor. Thus the people of the gallant old State have repudiated repudiation and MAHONE.

SENATOR VOORHEES, according to a Washington special, has informed his friends that if MORRISON and CARLISLE are allowed to control the action of the House, Indiana is sure to replace him in the Senate by a Republican, notwithstanding his own tariff views.

GOVERNOR MURRAY, of Utah, is to be thoroughly investigated, and the records of the departments afford about all the information needed. He will be retired from Utah, and ARTHUR L. THOMAS, formerly of Pittsburgh, is recommended as his successor. He is now Secretary of the Territory.

RETURNS of internal revenue collections for six months of the fiscal year, show that if Congress does not extend the bonded period for distilled spirits, the internal revenue receipts during the year will amount to between one hundred and one hundred and twenty-five millions. The receipts last year were about $135,000,000.

THE *Gazette* has caught the Guiteau jargon, and declares the *Leader* has "earned permanent public contempt" because it has "inferentially condemned the *removal* of DUKES." It is rarely a paper makes such a prodigious goose of itself as the *Gazette* does in maintaining the sacredness of assassination; that it is above and beyond even "inferential condemnation."

THERE is a strange fatality attending the Forty-eighth Congress. Some four or five members have died since their election, and yesterday the name of Representative MACKEY, of South Carolina, was added to the list. He was a Republican leader in that State, and represented a strong negro district. He was a native of South Carolina, thirty-eight years of age.

THE Legislature of New York has a license bill under consideration. There is nothing in the Constitution of the State prohibiting license, so the Legislature is free to act. The bill under consideration provides a license fee of not less than $500 or more than $1,000, in any city having a population of ten thousand or more, and not less than $250, nor more than $500, in all other cities, towns and villages.

THE Democratic Convention of Allegheny City, last Tuesday was a harmonious and pleasant gathering, much more so than the one on this side of the river. Mr. T. D. CASEY presided. JOHN SWAN was nominated for Mayor by acclamation. He has great personal popularity, and was elected to the Legislature some years ago from Allegheny; is a man of plain, practical common sense, of high personal integrity, and if elected will make an efficient head of the city government.

AS SENATOR LAMAR says—as wise and prudent Democrats like Mr. TILDEN, Senator PAYNE and Judge HOADLY say—the true issue now to be tried is whether the Government shall be rescued from practices which are undermining the foundations of the Republic, creating a new power in our administrations, our courts and our Legislatures, spreading corruption into every public office, and defying and subverting the will of the people. Surely the preservation of the life of the Republic is of greater importance than paring down the tariff 10 or 15 per cent.

THE Chicago grain elevators are fairly bursting, and there is more wheat now stored in them than ever before. There are now about fifteen million bushels of wheat in store in Chicago. This wheat is mostly in the hands of professional grain carriers, who will make money by carrying it on percentages. There is too much risk involved in an attempt to run a corner to tempt any of the large dealers to go into the stuff heavily. The enormous speculation in breadstuffs in Chicago served for a time to give them an artificial value, which has disappeared during the last six months, the price of wheat having fallen in that time 30 cents a bushel. Some of the big speculators and many Wall street operators have been badly bitten.

THE stockholders of the New Orleans Exposition Company have unanimously voted to increase its capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000. The *Times-Democrat* says this action is the natural result of the growth of the Exposition during the past few months. Such interest has been taken in it, so many States and cities are applying for space, that it is evident that the display will be far more important than had been hoped for; that there will be more exhibitors and a greater variety of exhibits. Pittsburgh should make preparations at once for a creditable display of manufacturing and mining products. The Southern market is growing in importance and should be cultivated. The Chamber of Commerce would do well to mark out the plans for an organized exhibit of Pittsburgh manufactures.

American Interests and British Interests.

Mr. Payne touched a patriotic chord, says the New York *Sun*, at Columbus the other evening. "There is a broad line of demarcation," said he, "distinctly separating our citizens and interests from the interests of England."

Therefore he holds to the Ohio platform as regards the tariff.

There is undoubtedly a strong sentiment in every part of the country which favors this view of the question. To establish a tariff for revenue only would, in the opinion of those who are influenced by this sentiment, benefit nobody but the manufacturers of England, and hurt nobody but our own people. Right or wrong, so they think.

While this feeling is very strong with many Americans of American descent, it is still stronger, perhaps, among Americans whose fathers came here from Ireland. This large and most respectable body of citizens carry the sentiment we are discussing almost to the point of fanaticism.

Patriotism may not always reason correctly, but its inspirations are always direct and sincere. Mr. Payne not only uttered the conviction of his own mind, but he spoke for an immense number of people who agree with him in ideas and still more in feeling.

THE following fresh statistics in regard to the ownership of land in Great Britain will prove interesting reading: Twenty-eight dukes in the United Kingdom possess 158 separate estates, comprising nearly 4,000,000 acres. The other members of the peerage, 497 in number, hold 1,435 separate estates, embracing about 10,000,000 acres. Of 33,000,000 acres in England and Wales, more than 17,000,000 are owned by a body of men which probably does not exceed 4,500. According to Hon. George Broderick, warden of Morton College, Oxford, nearly half the enclosed land of England and Wales is owned by about 2,250 persons. The largest landed proprietor amongst the peers is the Duke of Sutherland, who owns more than 1,000,000 acres. His rent-roll, however, is not so large as that of some peers with much less property, his income from land amounting to only $656,875, while that of the Marquis of Bute, who owns only 116,000 acres, is considerably more than $1,000,000. The Duke of Buccleuch comes second to the Duke of Sutherland in number of acres and second to the Marquis of Bute in size of income. His land comprises 459,550 acres, and his rent-roll is about $1,100,000. The Duke of Northumberland's rent-roll ranks next, being $880,000, and next to him comes the Duke of Devonshire, with about $25,000 less. The Earl of Derby and Earl Fitzwilliam receive rents amounting annually to about $700,000. Altogether, there are ten peers who each receive over $500,000 a year from land.

A CONTRIBUTOR in the *Popular Science Monthly*, after making careful investigations, arrives at the conclusion that railroads and manufactories seriously reduce the birth rate. The town selected to demonstrate the theory was Chesterfield, Chesire county, New Hampshire, where the people are chiefly typical New Englanders. The writer says:

A careful inspection of the birth records in question (taking into account the children of one marriage only, in cases in which the father married more than once, and excluding the still born) yields the following results:

1. The total number of births in 165 families, from 1750 to 1810, was 1,339, or an average number of 8 13-55 to each family.

2. The total number of births in 328 families, from 1810 to 1870, was 1,825, or an average number of 5 185-328 to each family.

3. The average number of births in 140 families, from 1810 to 1840; was 6 43-79.

These figures show that there was a marked decrease in the birth rate of Chesterfield families between 1810 and 1840, and that in the period of sixty years, from 1810 to 1870, the decrease was still more marked.

If what is true of this town, in this respect, is also true of the majority of New England towns, as is quite probable, it would appear that the birth-rate in New England families has steadily decreased since the introduction of railroads and the extensive establishment of manufactories.

THE Utica *Observer* prints an interview with General McQuade, of Utica, on the Fitz John Porter case, in the course of which the General exhibited a testimonial of his services as brigade commander, signed by the officers of the various regiments of his brigade, and addressed to General Porter. One of the indorsements quoted is as follows:

I certify that all the line officers of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers join in this paper and its purpose.

SAMUEL W. BLACK,
Colonel Commanding Regiment.

General McQuade, in telling the reporter how highly he prized the paper, said:

And here comes the most interesting fact connected with this time-stained trophy. It contains probably the last official signatures of all these Colonels. The day after its signature, the seven days' battles before Richmond commenced, during which they were all killed; Cols. Black and Skillin at Gaines Mills, and Cols. Woodbury and Cass at Malvern Hill. Cols. Black and Woodbury were shot dead on the field; Cols. Cass and Skillin were carried off mortally wounded. Col. Skillin lived but a few hours.

THE municipal contest in Philadelphia is growing very lively. A great ratification meeting under the auspices of the Committee of One Hundred was held on Saturday evening to promote the election of King, Hunter and Sheppard. The principal speaker was Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, who explained that in the work of municipal reform in Philadelphia he found himself drifting toward the Democratic ranks. In the first fight, three years ago, the speaker declared he was one-half Republican and one-half Democrat, but he is now supporting a ticket only one-third Republican and two-thirds Democratic. He declared that the people are learning how far to go in fidelity to party, and are becoming their own judges on what constitutes this fidelity. As a consequence municipal politics are purer, and the influence of leaders is wanting. Robert Purvis, a colored Republican leader, declared that Mayor King would get half the colored vote for the stand he had taken in behalf of the race, and as the speaker retired Mr. MacVeagh arose and stated that Mayor King was the first official in Philadelphia to recognize the perfect equality of all men before the law. Col. McClure also made a speech.

THE projected grand international celebration of the opening of railway communication with the City of Mexico, to come off, it is expected, in June next, is beginning thus early to be discussed in New York as a matter of public interest, and summer excursions to the halls of the Montezumas are already under discussion at the clubs. It is understood that the schedule time between Jersey City and the Mexican Capital will be six days, and contracts have already been made by the Pullman Company for supplying the Mexican Central with palace sleeping cars, with clean and comfortable beds, a novelty in Mexico (it must be said,) which the traveling public there will know how to appreciate. People who are connected with the road are sanguine that, among other desirable results, will be an extensive Mexican travel to the United States, thus making the two peoples better acquainted with each other.

AN interesting feature of the debate on the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter in the House of Representatives, Saturday last, was the participation therein of John S. Wise, of Virginia, and Clifton R. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. Both made eloquent speeches, Mr. Wise taking the ground that the ex-Confederates should allow the bill to be disposed of without their votes one way or the other, whilst Mr. Breckinridge thought it the duty of Congress to vindicate General Porter by affirming the decision of the reviewing board. Mr. Wise is a son of the late Gov. Henry A. Wise, and Mr. Breckinridge is a son of the late Vice President John C Breckinridge. The parents in their day were among the ablest debaters in the House, and the sons seem to have inherited largely of the ability and eloquence of their sires.

THE birth rate during 1871-81 in Britain was higher than formerly, and the death rate lower, making a difference of upward of 300,000 above what would have been had the rates been the same as during 1861-71. The people who are getting more babies yearly and are having fewer funerals are prospering. Notwithstanding the dolorous accounts published from time to time in this country of the sad condition of the Britishers and of the terrible results to be anticipated from the political mistakes of their statesmen, they appear to be getting along very comfortably.

THE ice crop of the Hudson is nearly harvested. At least 3,000,000 tons of a fine quality have been stored, which is a greater quantity than has ever before been taken, and to which must be added 500,000 or 600,000 left over from last year's supply. The cost of housing has averaged 18 cents per ton. These are facts to remember when the thermometer is dancing a jig among the nineties, but the remembrance will avail us nothing. The price of ice will be as high as ever.

MR. B. M. NEAD, of Harrisburg has been appointed by Governor Pattison to collect disallowed war claims at Washington. The appointment is a good one. Mr. Nead is a journalist, a lawyer and a gentleman of great assiduity and force, who will do thorough work in the position assigned him.

About the Theory of Certain Phases of Protection.

(Chicago Times.)

Germany has established an embargo against American manufactures of swine. Mexico has established a no less effective embargo against American manufactures of iron and wood, machinery, tools, wheeled vehicles, etc. The tariff of from $35 upon a two-wheeled cart and $66 upon a common "lumber" wagon, to $132 on an open buggy and $366 on a coach, that Mexico exacts, is not a less effective embargo upon the products of the great American carriage and wagon-making industry than is the decree of Herr Bismarck against the products of the great American pork-making industry. Yet here, on one hand, are the protection gentry howling for retaliatory measures to force the German Government to admit our manufactures to the markets of that country, while on the other hand here comes the Mexican Government with a voluntary proposition to admit our wood and iron manufactures to the markets of that country on condition that America shall withdraw its embargo upon certain unmanufactured products of Mexico that are not produced in this country, and that our manufacturers as well as consumers desire to get; and the same protection gentry that are anathematizing the protectionist Government of Germany reject the proposition of the protectionist Government of Mexico!

"On what ground of reason, of justice, or of fair play shall the protectionism that refuses to accept from Mexico the liberty of a market in that country for the products of our wood and iron manufacturing industries demand from Germany the liberty of a market in that country for the products of our hog-manufacturing industries? Why shall not Herr Bismarck answer the clamor for a removal of his embargo against American pork by pointing to the refusal of the Senate to accept the proffer of a free market in Mexico for American wagons as proof that America would not be benefitted by the admission of its products to the markets of other countries?

Only Keifer's Word For It.

(Philadelphia Record.)

We have Mr. Keifer's word that Fitz John Porter was a coward. This would be a serious affair if Mr. Keifer was a serious person; but of late he has displayed such a talent for lying that his fellow members are talking of expelling him from the House. Mr. Keifer's abuse is not intended for a compliment, but that is the way in which it will be generally regarded.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to know how, if a famous English actress is married, she can still be Miss Terry. This is nothing. A great many women have been married for years, and still remain, even to their own husbands, as much of a Miss Terry as ever.

At Death's Door.

Rev. J. H. Richards, of South Haven, Mich., gives us, under date of June 14th, 1882, the following account of what Compound Oxygen did for an old lady seventy years old, who, a year ago, was at death's door:

"Compound Oxygen has done a fine work here in the person of a lady near seventy. She had a pulmonary attack, coughed incessantly and became greatly reduced—in fact, was completely prostrated. The physicians said that they could do no more for her, and that her end was at hand. She used, after this, one Treatment and was so much relieved that she could endure life. But in two or three months she was again at death's door. Her family were called in to say farewell, and she gave them her dying charge. But not really dying, one of the daughters asked if the Compound Oxygen had ceased to do her good. 'Oh! no,' she replied, 'but I have been without it for some time.' A treatment was immediately procured. This was about one year ago. Now she is doing work for her family and going out visiting in her carriage for miles in the country."

Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be sent free. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia.

FOR A SECOND TERM.

The City Convention Names Robert Liddell for Mayor.

This the Result of a Political Contest Almost Unexampled for Determination.

At 10:30 o'clock Wednesday morning the Democratic Mayoralty Convention nominated ex-Mayor Robert Liddell on the nineteenth ballot. The convention had been in continuous session from 7:30 the evening previous. The nomination was hotly contested, but the best of feeling prevailed during the entire session, and the good order of the convention was one of its most conspicuous features. When the nomination of Mr. Liddell was announced the most intense excitement prevailed. The delegates who had stood by him for nearly 14 hours received the nomination with appropriate enthusiasm for various reasons. They were delighted with the success of their candidate, and were glad to get to their homes and secure much needed rest.

The candidates all have reasons to feel kindly to their delegates. From the first to the sixteenth ballot there was a change of but one or two votes, and these changes were not made with a view to changing the result, but were cast about merely as experiments. On the first ballot the vote stood: Liddell 55, Kerr 37, Wood 28, O'Donnell 11 and Parkinson 1. The total number of votes cast was 132; necessary to a choice 67. On the second ballot Liddell and Kerr held their own, Parkinson dropped out, and his 1 vote was divided between Wood and O'Donnell. On the third ballot Liddell lost a vote, which was added to O'Donnell's list. On the fourth there was no change. On the fifth Kerr dropped two, which were added to Liddell, and Dr. Wood dropped two. On the sixth Liddell dropped one, which was divided between Kerr and Wood. On the seventh Wood dropped two, which were divided between Kerr and O'Donnell. On the eighth there was no change. On the ninth Kerr gained a half vote from O'Donnell. On the tenth O'Donnell recovered his half from Kerr, and Wood lost three. On the eleventh Kerr lost two, which were gained by O'Donnell. On the twelfth Liddell gained two from Wood, and Kerr gained one and a half from O'Donnell. On the thirteenth Liddell gained two. It was seven o'clock before this ballot was taken, and the delegates were dropping out. On the fourteenth Liddell gained one, and Kerr gained one vote from O'Donnell. On the fifteenth Liddell lost 1, which was gained by Kerr, and Wood gained 8. On the sixteenth Wood lost 7, which were gained by O'Donnell. On the seventeenth Liddell gained four, Kerr lost 3, O'Donnell gained 12, and Wood lost 20. On the eighteenth ballot 110 votes were cast, or 59 necessary to a choice. On this ballot O'Donnell withdrew, his men concentrating on Liddell, nominating him by an easy majority. When the result was announced the convention gave itself up to the wildest enthusiasm. The refrain was taken up by those who had crowded the corridor, passed down along the line of policemen who guarded the stairway, and out into the street, where the newsies and shiners took possession of it and carried it about the city.

After order was restored a resolution of thanks was tendered Chairman Foley. A committee was appointed to notify Mr. Liddell of his nomination. The gentleman was then introduced, and received with applause. He said he had made a straightforward canvass, and had not a word to say against any of the candidates opposing him. If re-elected to the position of Chief Magistrate he would consider it an endorsement of his former administration, and would endeavor to so discharge the duties as to meet the views of the general mass of citizens. He concluded by paying a compliment to Mr. Foley.

The convention then adjourned.

NO SELECTION YET.

But Architect Richardson's Plan Likely to be Chosen.

A statement was made in the evening papers Tuesday that the County Commissioners had decided to adopt for the new Court House the plans submitted by Mr. Richardson, of Boston.

"That statement is incorrect," said Commissioner McKee. "We have made no selection yet, and for my part I have not said which plan I prefer. While there are many features about Mr. Richardson's plans that I consider superior to the others, I see some things in all which I like. Whatever plan is adopted, it is probable some changes and modifications will be made."

Commissioner Mercer said: "I have no hesitation in saying that I prefer Richardson's plans. His arrangement of the interior of the building and of the jail is better than that shown in the other plans, I think, but we have not selected any of them yet."

Commissioner McWilliams affirmed the statements of Messrs. McKee and Mercer, and said he thought Richardson's plans the best. From the general tenor of Mr. McKee's remarks it is safe to presume he will favor Richardson's plans as against the others submitted, so that Mr. Richardson is pretty sure to be the fortunate man. His plan provides for a granite structure to cost $1,900,000. This is from $200,000 to $600,000 less than the estimate of any of the other architects, and at the time he submitted his plans he also submitted a *bona fide* offer from an eastern contractor to put up the building for the sum named.

The Commissioners are negotiating with the Second Ward School Board for the purpose of obtaining a lease of the vacant part of their school lot, on the corner of Ross and Diamond streets. If they succeed in leasing these premises they will erect thereon a one story building to accommodate such of the offices removing in the old building as cannot be accommodated in the University building. The jail prisoners will then be removed to Claremont, and the demolition of the old buildings can then be completed and work on the new structure be begun. If the school property cannot be leased some other arrangements will have to be made.

Mr. Richardson states that he can have matters in shape to receive contracts by May 1st, if his plans are adopted by the 1st of February, and it is probable they will be. Many people prefer the exterior of some of the other studies but all admire the interior arrangement shown by Richardson.

SIR HENRY BRAND, so long the Speaker of the English House of Commons, will, on being called to the upper house, take the title of Baron Hampden. He claims lineal decent from the celebrated Hampden of Charles I's reign.

DON'S ABSENCE.

Vigorous Howl From a Hungry Office-Seeker.

y Cameron Remains So Long Away From the Senate.

(Special to the Pittsburgh Post.)

ASHINGTON, D. C., January 28.—hy don't Cameron come home and nd to his business as Senator?" was nterrogatory impatiently propounded a Pennsylvania Republican to-day. eiving no reply, he proceeded to venti- his views concerning Don's prolonged nce as follows: "Cameron is staying Europe, as he admits himself, until r the President-making is over, but he a deeper reason than that. The fact is, s playing a shrewd game to bring it his re-election to the Senate. nwhile the interests of the State suffering. The great State of sylvania is practically without esentation in the Senate. Mitchell no use, however ornamented he may Pennsylvania can get nothing in the of appointments or legislation. hell, although Chairman of the Pen- Committee, can't even get a pension a deserving Pennsylvnnia soldier. nday, the new Sergeant-at-Arms of the te, is discharging the old employes, t and left, but no Pennsylvanians are ng any of the vacancies. There is n C. Delaney, who had all backing of the party for arian of the Senate, who was left not for that position, but, as it appears, the minor place that was promised

Before crossing the water, Cam- appointed Quay as his proxy in the Eastern part of the State, and Magee he Western end, but they seem to be of ccount. Sickel, a half-breed, is to be ined as Pension Agent at Philadelphia, Sturgis, another half-breed, has the He track for Postmaster at Union- n, while Bunn and Pettis and the rs who want Territorial appointments still out in the cold. Cameron should e home or resign and quit drawing ry for doing nothing, while the inter- of Pennsylvania are suffering."

nd then the dissatisfied Stalwart ked away with an indignant stride. s plain talk is but a summary of what requently heard among Republicans at National Capital, all of whom agree Pennsylvania, with her vast interests, t present the least and worst repre- ted in the Senate of any State in the ion.

AFTER MURRAY'S SCALP.

ERMINED EFFORTS TO OUST THE GOV ERNOR OF UTAH.

(By Associated Press.)

VASHINGTON, January 28.—The rges against Governor Murray, of h, respecting irregularities in his office ile United States Marshal of Ken- ky, were considered to-day by the use Committee investigating expendi- es in the Department of Justice. orge K. Chase, the predecessor of ewster Cameron, testified that reports the Department of Justice sustained charges. It was decided to summon presentative White, of Kentucky, to- rrow, to explain the basis of his re- rk in the House last Monday, to the ect that Governor Murray should be in tentiary. The committee expects, er hearing White, to either give Mur- an opportunity to testify in his own half, or else to report that the records of Department of Justice show the arges sustained, and recommend that he swer to that Department. Governor urray says that no charges were ever ed against him when he was Marshal of entucky years ago, and that the con- iracy to defame him is now well under- ood in Washington. He claims that ormon agents from Salt Lake and their lies and paid attorneys at Washington d New York are making a determined fort to destroy his usefulness. Governor urray sent the following dispatch to Mr. pringer: "Press dispatches show that atements are before your committee re- ecting upon my official conduct as Mar- al of Kentucky some years since. Such atements are wholly false and malicious. desire to notify your committee that I old myself in instant readiness to meet nd crush any charge."

The Mormon press and Church are jubi- nt over the special dispatches sent from Washington by Elder Caine, Mormon elegate from Utah, announcing the dis- overy of these charges against Governor urray. Every effort is being made by he Mormons to get the Governor out of he way.

PRETTY FIGHT.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The House as regaled this afternoon by a rehearsal f the charges and counter-charges of ex- peaker Keifer and General H. V. Boyn- on, correspondent of a Philadelphia news- aper. The matter came up through a esolution offered by Mr. Hopkins to in- estigate the charge that Boynton, who ccupied a seat in the reporter's gallery, had been, during the last Congress, cor- uptly interested in a claim pending be- ore the House. Although Mr. Hopkins aid he did not know Mr. Boynton, it was generally understood that the resolu- ion was offered at the latter's nstance, inasmuch as he had sent a letter to Speaker Carlisle this morning, asking for an investigation, which communication was handed to Mr. Hopkins by the Speaker, with the request that he should offer a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Investi- gation. After the resolution came before the House for consideration, Keifer took the floor, and first had read by the Clerk a long letter which he had written to Boyn- ton in reply to a card published in the newspapers some days ago. In this letter Keifer calls Boynton a liar about twenty times, a defamer, a slanderer, a lobbyist, and the author of a conspiracy to degrade him (Keifer) before the public. Mr. Keifer then detailed how General Boynton came to the Speaker's room, during the closing days of the XLVIIth Congress, and exclaimed: "Keifer, you are a fool." To which he (Keifer) said: "What do you mean?" Boynton then proceeded to explain himself by saying that Blaine and Colfax had both got rich in the Speaker's Chair, while he (Keifer) was letting his oppor- tunity pass by; adding that there was time enough yet, and presenting him with a copy of the McGarrahan bill, which he wanted called up. Mr. Keifer said that he had since made an estimate of the value of the McGarrahan claim, which would aggregate about $80,000,000, part of which vast sum was to be divided among the promoters of the bill. "There was millions in it," said Keifer, "and millions to divide."

The ex-Speaker then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter, which he had received from General Boynton, previous to that time, in which the General re- quested him to recognize Dunnell, to call up the bill. From the day that Boynton made the corrupt proposal to him Keifer said that he had never recognized him, but that since that time has occurred the testimony of the investigation of the Pacific Mail corruption fund, where it is shown by Shaw's own evidence that he received $15,000 of the swag.

The resolution was amended to include Shaw, and passed.

After the proceedings on the floor had closed Boynton called the correspondents about him and told them that Keifer's statement, so far as it related to him, was a lie out of whole cloth.

The committee, when appointed, will therefore, it appears, be called upon to de- cide a question of veracity between Boyn- ton and Keifer, just as the Committee on Accounts have been called upon to decide a question of veracity between Keifer and the stenographer Tyson, who made way for Nephew Gaines.

THE TARIFF IN THE CAUCUS.

The *Star* to-day, in its account of the caucus of the Democratic Senators, held yesterday to consider what action should be taken in regard to the Sherman resolu- tion, says: "Mr. McPherson expressed the opinion that it would be well for Dem- ocrats to let the Tariff alone. He wanted the Democrats to remember that New York, New Jersey, and several other Northern States are essential to party suc- cess, and that the Democratic policy should be directed to that end. The South alone could not elect a President. Charges of outrages in that section would not have any effect upon its vote; it would go Dem- ocratic, anyhow, and therefore Senators from those States should pay more atten- tion to what is necessary to secure North- ern electoral votes, than to answering charges against their people. He warned the Southern Senators against any effort to force a Free Trade policy upon the party. In this position Mr. McPherson had the support of a number of Democratic Senators."

OHIO PLATFORM.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, January 30.—Some action may soon be expected from the Ways and Means Committee on the Tariff. While Mr. Morrison has of late been exceedingly reticent about his plans, it has leaked out that his bill, which was to correct "the incongruities of the present Tariff," simply provides for a 20 per cent. reduction all around. Hewitt's bill, it has been discovered, is the bill proposed by the Tariff Commission, of which H. W. Oliver, Jr., was a member. The Republican members have, as yet, heard of no Tariff bills or discussion. Messrs. Hewitt and Morrison both work at their rooms, and don't even let their Democratic colleagues assist them at the incubation. Randall smiles knowingly and says nothing; while it is an easy matter to count up forty or fifty Democrats who are opposed to unnecessary Tariff agitation at this time, and who have nothing in sympathy with the Free Trade vagaries of Henry Watterson and David A. Wells, who seem to be bossing the job of framing a bill that will be a beginning in the direction of ul- timate Free trade. Meanwhile the Ohio platform is growing in favor, and will, no doubt, be the declaration of the National Democracy at the coming Convention.

WHICH IS THE ANANIAS?

The Keifer and Boynton trouble has caused considerable talk. The charges made by the ex-Speaker against the corre- spondent yesterday were specific and very damaging, but they will probably have to stand upon Keifer's unsupported testi- mony, while Boynton will, of course, deny them under oath, as he says he will. Then the whole thing will simply resolve itself into a question of veracity. Mr. Hopkins, who offered the resolution, will probably be charged with the investigation, and, while he will be certain that one of the parties is lying, he is not likely to get any evidence that will demonstrate which is the Ananias. Keifer, who has been hounded and persecuted by a lot of Republican dude correspondents, who want to make him the scape-goat of the Republican party for the misdoings of the Forty- seventh Congress, gained greatly in esti- mation here by his speech yesterday. He showed that all manner of lying and mis- representations has been resorted to to bring him into disgrace, and pointed out the absurd and ridiculous character of some of the stories told about him. He had the sympathy of the House. He will not by any means be expelled from the House, as some of these correspondents have predicted, and, bad as he is, he is a fair average of his party in Congress. The corruptionists of the Forty-seventh Congress should stand or fall together.

HANDSOME MURRAY DOOMED.

Congressman White, of Kentucky, was before Springer's Committee to-day, and sustained his charges against Governor Eli H. Murray, of Utah. Murray has been trying to hide his delinquencies as United States Marshal of Kentucky by waging as vigorous a war of persecution against the Mormons as he did against the citizens of Kentucky while dressed with former authority. His charge that the Mormons inaugurated the present raid on him is false on its face. Mr. White, a Republican member of Congress from Kentucky, and a rigid anti-Mormon, is responsible for bringing this bad case to the notice of Congress, the Committee and the country. The developments already made known rule Murray out of all consideration for re- appointment as Governor of Utah.

DISCHARGING EMPLOYES.

Congressman Dockery, of Missouri, has prepared a bill to prohibit the discharge of the employes of the House, by the offi- cers of the House, during the vacation of Congress, without cause. An amendment suggested is to prohibit the Chairmen of Committees from discharging the Clerks of their Committees when the work is being done, and putting their sons or other favorites in their places, to indulge in the pleasant pastime of signing their names, drawing their pay, and spending it, as Senator Mitchell did at the close of last session. Mr. Dockery has been led to this measure by the facts developed before the Committee on Accounts, and will, as far as he can, endeavor to prevent in the future the repetition of such flagrant outrages as have been developed during the present investi- gations.

FLOWER'S NAME FOR PRESIDENT.

"Flower, of New York, is the man to nominate for the Presidency," said Con- gressman Phil. Thompson, of Kentucky, in conversation with some friends to- day. "Mr. Flower has all the requisites to be a successful candidate," added Mr. Thompson. "He is just right on the Tariff question—not an extremist in either direction. He has the means to make a a red-hot campaign; he can harmonize all factions of the party, if, indeed, there should be any division, and he can organ- ize the best fight that any man could make."

A TRIFLING COMMITTEE.

The House Elections Committee is work- ing very slowly and unsatisfactorily to the Democrats. They have done nothing as yet, except to decide against Manning (Democrat) in the contest with Chalmers (Mongrel) in the Second Mississippi Dis- trict, and against Garrison in the contest with Mayo (Readjuster) in the First Vir- ginia District. In the *prima facie* cases, Man- ning and Mayo held the certificates, and the Committee decided against the Democrat and in favor of the Readjuster. The case of Garrison against Mayo is one of such transparent fraud that Mayo always speaks of himself as the occupant of Gar- rison's seat. Instead of disposing of this case promptly, and following it up with the bouncing of McKinley, of Ohio, who also holds a fraudulent seat, the Commit- tee is beating about the bush, and wast- ing time trifling. Turner, the Chairman, says that it won't do to put out any Re- publicans, and it now looks as though nothing would be done this session, and in the dozen cases both men are to be al- lowed to draw salary.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

GENERAL SLOCUM PROMISES SOME NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, January 28.—The Fitz John Porter debate will be closed on Fri- day, or at the latest on Saturday. In the course of the debate on last Saturday, General Slocum, who has charge of the bill, interrupted Mr Hoar to say that he had in his possession the original letters from General Garfield, saying that he was in favor of a Commission. General Slocum said further that these letters will be pro duced before the House by a gentleman on the Republican side, and one whom that party has confidence in. It is learned that the Republican to whom General Slocum referred is Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey, who is to close the debate in the defense of Porter. General Slocum, on moving the previous question, will yield his hour to Phelps, who was se- lected as an old friend of General Porter, and because the latter has since the war been a resident of New Jersey, and of the district which Mr. Phelps represents in Congress. It is understood that the friends of Porter have placed in Mr. Phelps' hands, private letters and other new evidence of a notable character, which will flatly and authentically con- tradict the various assertions made by the opponents of the Porter bill in the cause of debate.

ARTHUR'S STATE DINNER.

The President gave the first State Dinner of the season at the White House this evening. The East Room was beautifully decorated for the occasion with tropical plants, ferns and exotics, the Marine Band being stationed at the further end of the room. President Arthur, assisted by Mrs. McElroy, received the guests, who were as follows: The Secretary of State and Mrs. Frelinghuysen, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Lincoln, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Chandler, Postmaster General and Mrs. Gresham, Attorney General and Mrs. Brewster, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Teller, the Speaker of the House and Mrs. Carlisle, General and Mrs. Sheridan, Admiral Por- ter, Senator and Mrs. Vance, Senator and Mrs. Harrison, Senator and Mrs. Conger Senators Sawyer, Sewell, Aldrich, Mr and Mrs. Frank Hiscock, Mrs. H. G. White, Mrs. Edward V. Kinsley, Miss Lucy Frelinghuysen, Miss Gresham and Bishop Simpson and wife. Secretary Fol- ger is absent from the city.

A SAMPLE MARSHAL.

Representative White, of Kentucky, testified before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to-day, with reference to his assertions in the House last week concerning the present Governor of Utah. He referred to the charges of irregularities in the office of Murray while he United States Marshal for Kentucky, and said that the Governor had been wronged out of thousands of dollars in consequence of expenses in- curred by fruitless and unnecessary prosecutions against the citizens of that State by which they were harassed and embittered against the Government and its officers. False and fictitious charges for guards were made and nu- merous prosecutions had been instituted for the most trivial violations of law, and arrested parties were taken from remote parts of the State to Louisville, passing *en route* commissioners who had heard their cases on preliminary examinations. This was done, he said, not in the interests of the Government, but apparently for no other reason than to make costs.

FRELINGHUYSEN DODGING.

Secretary Frelinghuysen has at last his reply to the note of Governor Curtin, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commit- tee, requesting the information asked for in the resolution of Brumm, designed to get at the truth of the charges against Hewitt and Minister West in the Patrick O'Donnell case. The Secretary says that whatever information he has in the nature of a private and secret communication which it would not be proper to lay before the Committee. Upon the receipt of this Mr. Curtin addressed Mr. Brumm a note, inviting him to be present at the next meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee and state any facts in his possession in re- lation to the matter.

KEIFER'S PROLONGED AGONY.

The sub-Committee of the House Com- mittee on Accounts, which has in charge the investigation of the circumstances attending the removal of one of the official stenographers of the House by ex-Speaker Keifer, met to-night. After reviewing the testimony, the sub-Committee unani- mously agreed upon a report to be sub- mitted to the full Committee to-morrow. After the meeting, however, the Chairman of the sub-committee was informed that some further tesimony would be presented on behalf of Keifer, and the sub-committee will consequently withhold its report for the present. Members of the sub-com- mittee decline to say what the character of the report agreed upon is in advance of the hearing of the further testimony to be offered. It is understood, however, that the sub-committee finds that the charge against Keifer that he removed Stenographer Tyson in order to give the latter's place to his nephew, is true, and also finds that Keifer's nephew performed no services whatever in return for the salary paid him since his appointment.

NAVAL OFFICERS PUNISHED.

Lieutenant Leach, of the Navy, charged with being drunk, abusive and disre- spectful, has been dismissed; and Lieut. Field, charged with drunkenness will be suspended for two years and repri- manded.

A CONTEST DISMISSED.

The House Committee on Elections has dismissed consideration of the contested election case of Janin vs. Hunt, of Louisi- ana, on the ground that evidence was not introduced in the time prescribed by law.

Frank James has applied for a change of venue. The Blue Cut train robbery decision is expected by the 11th of February

NO SPECIAL SESSION.

A Direct and Unequivocal Statement From Governor Pattison.

He Says That He Never Gave the Subject a Single Affirmative Thought.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, PA., January 30.—Stories concerning the calling of a special session of the Legislature have been repeated so frequently, and asserted so confidently that a good many people were beginning to believe that there was some foundation for them. The whole fabric was demol- ished in a few words to-day, however, in a conversation between Governor Pattison and a correspondent of THE POST.

Governor Pattison said in the most direct and unequivocal language that that there would be no special session of the present Legislature. He added further that he had not given the subject a single affirmative thought, had not dis- cussed it, nor consulted with his Cabinet or anyone else regarding it, and had not in any way or act given a basis for the fabri- cated story. The subject came up casually in conversation, but the Governor was emphatic in his expression. When asked how Senator Gordon had come to make the statement, he smilingly answered that the Senator had been talked to so much regarding his appointment to the office of Controller by reporters and others that, when approached on his ar- rival here, he simply, in an evasive spirit, remarked that he would prefer to serve his full term as Senator and take his chances of helping to make a Constitu- tional Apportionment, rather than to fill that or any other office. The reporters put on this the interpretation which subse- quently got into the papers, and Senator Gordon did not take the trouble to correct them.

"But there will be no special session," said the Governor in conclusion.

LUNATIC HOSPITAL INSPECTION.

GOV. PATTISON FINDS IMPROPER VENTI- LATION AND DANGER FROM FIRE.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, January 30.—Yesterday morning Governor Pattison visited the State Lunatic Hospital, near this city, for the purpose of officially inspecting the various wards and other departments. The Superintendent, Dr. J. Z. Gerhard, not being apprised of the Governor's intended visit, was absent in Phila- delphia on official business, and conse- quently the honors of the day fell upon Drs. George D. Stehly and M. U. Ger- hard, the Assistant Male Superintend- ents. The Governor carefully inspected each of the male wards, examining the bedding, the clothing and every- thing pertaining to the welfare of the patients. The pictures upon the walls, even, did not escape his observa- tion, and he made several suggestions as to decorating some of the walls now en- tirely bare. While passing from ward to ward he inquired in regard to the odors which seemed to permeate the whole build- ing. The reply was that what he detected came from the kitchen, situated on the first floor of the central building. These odors, combined with those necessarily arising from apartments not properly ven- tilated, had a tendency to somewhat sicken the Governor before he had completed his tour, but, notwithstanding, he was able to notice and comment upon the over-crowded condition of the institution. After examining the kitchen and laundry, the party entered the subterranean ventilating apartments and inspected the heating apparatus. Here it was made ap- parent to the Governor that the building was in great danger of conflagration, the flues being mainly of wood and dried un- til they were almost as inflammable as powder. In fact, some of it had been so thoroughly seasoned that it had the smell of singed wood. After inspecting these underground apartments for some time, the entire party emerged near the Steward's office by a flight of stairs. After the Governor and party had had the cobwebs, whitewash and dust brushed from their clothing, a number of inquiries were made in regard to the methods of running the institution. The result of the visit was evidently to set the Governor thinking how the great obstacles of improper ventil- ation and imminent danger from fire can be overcome. The building is now a third of a century old, and such vast improve- ments have been made in similar institu- tions that when this hospital near town is visited its deficiencies are very marked. A few years ago the interior of the building was remodeled in some particu- lars, and some of the defects remedied in part; but the greatest evils, improper ven- tilation and imminent danger from fire, still exist.

On leaving the Hospital yesterday the Governor said he intended to return ere long for the purpose of going through the building in a more leisurely manner, and with a view to remedying other defects, if it were possible to do so. The Governor seemed to think, along with those who ac- companied him, that an effectual remedy for all the defects now existing would be an entirely new building, erected in ac- cordance with the latest and most ap- proved plans.

LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS.

THE FIRST INSTALLMENT WILL BE FOR- WARDED TO-DAY.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, January 30.—The for- warding of Legislative documents will be- gin to-morrow. When Resident Clerk McConkey resigned, an apprehension was spread about that the documents to which Senators and Members entitled could not be sent. The Governor has made an ex- amination of the subjects, and finds that the contractors are bound by their agree- ments to perform the work. They agreed to "furnish boxes, pack the same, mark and forward Legislative Journals, docu- ments, and all printed matter." Under this contract the Governor has commanded them to begin to-morrow. The Superin- tendent of Public Printing, Mr. Grier, will direct the work. The Governor is not in possession of the keys, but has made a demand for them and if not de- livered when wanted he will order the doors to be opened.

Destructive Ice at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 30.—The ice in the harbor moved two or three times to-night, and did some damage to various craft along the shore. The wrecking steamer Salvo No. 2 was cut down and sunk. The steamer Minneapolis had a hole stove in her hull, and one or two barges were badly damaged. These vessels were lying in the lower part of the city, between the Arsenal and the Workhouse. The steamers nearer the center of the city have so far suffered no damage, but it is feared that when the ice goes out there will be considerable de- struction of property.

TRACED BY HIS LETTERS.

Henry Augustern, the Murderer of Four Relatives, Arrested.

ATCHISON, KS., January 29.—Henry Augustern, who murdered his uncle and cousin, and seriously wounded his aunt and another cousin, near Laporte, Ind., on the night of December 31, 1880, was arrested on a farm near Cawker City in this State yesterday. He arrived here this afternoon in charge of a Deputy Sheriff on his way back to In- diana. Augustern had been traced three years by detectives, and his where- abouts were finally discovered by Deputy Sheriff John Weaver, of Laparte. Augus- tern came here from Iowa. He had pre viously been in California and the west- ern Territories, where he went by the name of William Strothers. He was finally traced through his correspondence with a woman of Neponsett, Ill., said to be his mistress. Augustern says that the murder was occasioned by a general quarrel over family matters, but the officer says that the bodies of murdered people were found in their beds in their night clothes, and that Augustern escaped barefooted and only partially clad.

A MODEL MAN.

Why Sunday School Superintendent Post Attempted Suicide.

A Long Life of Hypocrisy, Dishonesty and Immorality at Last Exposed.

ST. LOUIS, January 30.—Now that Hiram H. Post is down, there seems no end to the number of people ready to give him a kick. Yesterday it came out that he invested in lottery tickets, and to-day he is charged with having been for several years a regular frequenter of several houses of ill-fame, where he was called the seducer, from a report that several mem- bers of the fallen sisterhood attributed their ruin to him. He spent a good deal of his time at nights at shooting-galleries, and on one occasion won a prize at a rifle match. The all-night restaurant-keepers remember that he used frequently to patronize their places at one and two o'clock in the morning. It seems strange that he was not exposed a long time ago, for it must have been known to some of these houses of ill-repute that he was the Superintendent of a Sun- day school; indeed it was this knowledge, according to an afternoon paper, that led to his stealing from his employer. He allowed himself to be drawn into a trap set by an unscrupulous woman, and through fear of exposure permitted her to bleed him for as much as was necessary to keep her comfortably. Names are given in a local paper, and there seems little doubt that a woman was at the bottom of his pilfering.

It now appears that Edna Fairbanks is the name of a notorious woman of the town. Post was known about town as a model man. He was never known to drink or to associate with lewd characters and yet it appears he was a regular fre- quenter of houses of ill-fame. Worse than that, he is said to have not been satis- fied with an acquaintance with the regular inmates, and to one mistress he made a hellish proposition. She pretended to act upon this, and introduced him to Edna Fairbanks, telling him that she was an innocent young girl. The Fairbanks woman subsequently charged him with having ruined her, and succeeded in blackmailing him out of sundry amounts, aggregating thousands of dollars. A few weeks ago Post, fired at the woman's frequent drafts upon him, went to her room with a friend, and, drawing a revolver, threatened to shoot her and then himself if she did not let him alone. His threat then seems to have had a good effect, and she not only let him alone, but mar- ried a few days after, and is now living in retirement in this city. This woman is the same whose husband, one Fairbanks, shot himself in her presence in a house of prostitution at Ann Arbor, Mich., his only reason being that she would not leave it. She is an adventuress of the first water; and although in this case Post was the deceived one, he is said to have been on the other side in many other similiar transactions.

When Post attempted suicide by cutting his throat, the other day, he said that he had given the most of the money which he had embezzled to this woman.

RUGG'S NARROW ESCAPE.

A Vigilance in Waiting for Him at Hicksville.

NEW YORK, January 30.—The excite- ment in Queens county over the assault by the negro Rugg on Selah Sprague and his wife, last week, culminated yesterday in an organized attempt to lynch Rugg on his arrival at Hicksville this morning for examination. Farmers in the vicinity of Hicksville were very much worked up over the affair, and for several days mut- terings had been frequent that no life would be safe in that neighborhood unless an example were made of Rugg. Their excitement took definite form Saturday, in the organization of a Vigilance Com- mittee at Meadow Brook, the residence of Sprague, who took upon themselves the task of inflicting summary punishment on Rugg. It was agreed among them that when Rugg should be brought from Long Island City to Hicksville, every man was to be at the station thoroughly armed; that six of them were to provide themselves with rope, and that as soon as Rugg left the train, the rope-carriers were to drag him off, and the rest of the com- mittee were to stand guard over the offi- cers, and prevent interference. Saddled horses were to be in waiting for the rope- carriers, so that should there be no con- venient tree for the purposes, Rugg was to be dragged at the horses' heels across Hempstead Plains, to a pine grove near Sprague's house, a distance of four miles, and if not dead by that time, he was to be strung up. There was no attempt at secrecy regarding the doings of the Vigi- lance Committee, and alarm was sent last night to District Attorney Fleming, warning him not to bring Rugg to Hicks- ville, which resulted in Rugg being left at the Long Island City jail until the ex- citement shall subside.

Kind of Delegates Pennsylvania Should Send.

(Philadelphia Times.)

Pennsylvania should be heard in the next Democratic National Convention by a delegation of exceptional ability and character. The delegation that can fully and fairly voice the Democratic sentiment of this State, will fully and fairly voice the Democratic sentment of Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, the Virginias and North Carolina; and the first battle the Keystone State must make is for a Democratic platform. If that effort shall fail, any Pennsylvania fac- tionist could best gratify his revenge by nominating his most hated rival for the Presidency.

A delegation of the ablest and most faithful men should be sent to the National Convention by the Democrats of Pennsyl- vania, without regard to their individual Presidential preferences. Such a delega- tion may make the contest of 1884 a hope- ful one for the Democracy, by making such a deliverance of party faith as will com- mand the considerate approval of the coun- try; and when that vital point shall have been attained there should be a cordial union of the delegation for any Pennsyl- vanian who can be made to serve the cause as a candidate. If such shall be the atti- tude of Pennsylvania in the Democratic National Convention, there may be hope of Pennsylvania preferment; if not, not.

A SCATHING CRITICISM.

John Bright Denounces Henry George's Land Schemes,

And Says They are an Insult to The English People.

LONDON, January 30.—John Bright ad- dressed a large meeting at the Forward Liberal Club in Birmingham, to-night. He said that after the franchise measure the most pressing question for reform in Parliament would be the reform of the land laws. He utterly condemned Henry George's land propositions, saying that they were the most extraordinary, imprac- ticable and wildest ever imported by an American inventor. George's scheme began with the hitherto unheard-of general system of confiscation which, Bright be- lieved, would end in immeasurable evil and confusion. It was impossible, he declared, to imagine the corruption en- suing, if the letting of plots of land every- where was entrusted to the Govern- ment department. Bright said that he had been charged with being entirely American that he wanted to Americanize English institutions. That charge was an exaggeration. It was noteworthy that George's scheme, although Amer- ican, had not been tried in Amer- ica. [Laughter.] Although there were so many millions of acres of land in America belonging to the State, it was surprising that no preliminary trial of the scheme had been made there, instead of here, where George was a stranger. After an eloquent reference to the civil war in the United States, in which the North quenched slavery, Bright declared that it would be as great a cruelty, folly and injustice to confiscate the prop- erty of landlords as to attempt to again make freedmen in America slaves. George's plan, the speaker said, was simply an insult to the common sense and honesty of the English people. Neverthe- less, the system of land tenure must be altered so as to enable land to come gradu- ally and naturally into the hands of those most requiring and desiring it, and most able to pay for and best able to work it for the public advantage. It would be easy to abolish the laws of prima-geniture and entail. To facilitate this transfer of land, Englishmen should try these reforms before attempting wild and extravagant schemes. Bright's remarks were greeted with cheers.

A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.

CAIRO, January 30.—Baker Pasha, with 1,600 troops, landed at Trinkitat on Mon- day, and an additional body of 2,000 men landed on Tuesday, completing the force for the relief of Tokar. Nearly 20,000 rebels are between Trinkitat and Tokar. The first battle will proba- bly be fought where Captain Moncrieff, British Consul at Suakim, was killed by the rebels, seven miles distant, as the rebels are massing at that point. Small bodies of the enemy which approached within 4,000 wards of the camp were shelled by the British gunboat Sphinx, General Gordon has arrived at Asseuan. Osman Dinga is ill.

CENTRAL NEWS AGAIN EXPOSED.

LONDON, January 30.—The Central News' sensational dispatch from Khar- koff, alleging the discovery of a plot for poisoning the Czar and for a general uprising of the peasantry in Little Russia and asserting that Special Officer Sobieloff, sent by Colonel Suderken to Kharkoff to investigate Nihilism, had been assassi- nated, are flatly denied by a St. Peters- burg dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Com pany. The dispatch asserts that nothing happened at Kharkoff beyond the discov- ery of a secret printing press.

HONORS TO DELONG.

MOSCOW, January 30.—Lieutenant G. B. Harper and Master W. H. Schuetze escorting the corpses of Lieutenant DeLong and his comrades of the Jeannette Expe- dition, started for Hamburg to-day on their way to America. A solemn procession followed the coffins to the railroad station, where the chief Lutheran pastor of the city delivered an address. Many wreaths were deposited on the coffins, in- cluding one from the students of the Mos- cow University.

AMERICAN RACERS IN EUROPE.

LONDON, January 30.—The following acceptances for the City and Suburban Handicap have been announced: Sutler, J. R. Keene's Blue Grass, P. Lorillard's Gerald, Sachem and Abbotsford, and F. T. Walton's Giroife. For the Chester Cup Lorillard has accepted for Sachem; for the Northamptonshire Stakes for Comanche, and for the Lincolnshire Handicap for Gerald and Abbotsford. Sutler is also among the acceptances for the last named Handicap.

BRITISH LOVE FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, January 30.—Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, in a speech at Birmingham, said that Eng- land was not going to allow the war with El Mahdi to interfere for a single moment with the projected reforms and improved institutions which England is making every effort to develop in Egypt, and by which it is hoped that security may be given to Egptian liberties, and the people educated for independence and self-government.

RUSSIAN AGRARIANISM.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 30.—In spite of many arrests, agragrian agitation con- tinues in Pskow and Vitebsk. So intense is the irritation of the peasants in the lat- ter province that the Government has tele- graphed to St. Petersburg asking that the troops specially sent to Vitebsk be with- drawn, as a collision is feared. Appeals addressed to the educated classes have appeared, urging them to join in a strug- gle against absolutism.

BRADLAUGH'S PLAN.

LONDON, January 30.—Mr. Bradlaugh acquiesces in the suggestion of Labouchere that he make no effort to take the oath on the opening of Parliament, but remain below the bar. On the 11th of February, however, he will advance to the table of the House of Commons to take the pre- scribed oath. Meanwhile Northcote will make no motion hostile to Bradlaugh, and will not support any Conservative who does.

ELEVEN LIVES PROBABLY LOST.

LONDON, January 30.—The steamer Khywabons, bound from Holyhead to Car- diff, struck on a group of rocks near Car- diff last night. The mate, five men and a boy escaped in a small boat. Half an hour after leaving the steamer they saw her lights disappear. The captain and ten men remained on board the steamer and were probably lost.

A VICTIM OF MONTE CARLO.

LONDON, January 30.—Herr Ellinger, a well known sportsman of Vienna, com- mitted suicide at Monte Carlo, owing to losses at the gambling tables. The Pope has given a private audience to a promi- nent member of the Society for the Sup- pression of the Gaming tables at Monte Carlo, as there is a powerful move to sup- press the tables.

SALA BEY IN A BAD FIX.

KHARTOUM, January 30.—A soldier succeeded in getting through from Rufaz and reports that Sala Bey is hard pressed and requires men and ammunition. The Sheekhs in the vicinity have received a letter from General Gordon asking them to come in. It is feared that the summons is now too late.

SHE IS AN AMERICAN.

Dr. J. C. Ayer's Daughter to Marry A Naval Officer.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28.—The engagement is announced of Miss Leslie Ayer, of New York, to Commander Frede rick Pearson, of the Navy. Miss Ayer is a very wealthy young lady who formerly lived in Lowell, Mass., but for some years has been a resident of New York. Her father was the celebrated patent-medicine man, (pills and pectoral,) and accumu- lated an enormous fortune, extending up into the millions, by means of his special- ties. He died seven or eight years ago and left his fortune to his son and daughter. The young lady was abroad for several years, and having an undoubted *dot* of $3,000,000 she received matrimonial propo- sitions from two-thirds of the penniless noblemen of the Continent, who desired to become part owners of the millions. Among the most noted of her suitors was Prince de Bourbon, an undoubted scion of the house of Bourbon, who was extremely blue-blooded, and also very hard up. It will be remembered, too, that a young Italian officer named Bettini shot himself on the steps of her residence last autumn; and, in fact, she has received many flatter- ing attentions from gentlemen of noble rank of the Italian, French, and Spanish nations. Being, however, a very sensible American girl, Miss Ayer did not desire to contract an alliance with any of the noble families who were in their prime some hundred years ago. She had seen enough of the unhappiness of these ar- riages, and always told the friends who used to rally her about her titled admirers that when she married her husband would be an American. Miss Ayer is an amiable and cultured young lady, who would be a fortune to her husband if she had not a penny, instead of having $5,000,000.

Commander Pearson is one of the bright- est and most energetic officers of the American Navy. He graduated at the beginning of the late war, and was in active service until it ended. He is the only American who ever received the En- glish Order of the Bath. He was made a C. B. in the military division of the Order for timely and distinguished assistance rendered to an English ship-of war in a moment of great peril. For the rest, Com- mander Pearson is a manly specimen of the best type of the younger officers of our Navy, who are not excelled in professional ability and personal character by those of any other nation in Curistendom. I pre- sume there is no impropriety in saying that with the fortune of his charming to-be wife added to his own Commander Pearson will be by far the wealthiest officer in the United States Navy. At present Commodore Baldwin has that reputation, though there are one or two others who are very comfortably well off.

SHERMAN'S BLOODY OVERALLS.

The Clever Sarcasm of a Leading Republican Paper.

(New York Times.)

It is to be hoped, in the interests of hu- manity and party politics, that, as soon as Mr. Sherman's investigation of Southern outrages on negroes is finished, Senator Butler will move for an investigation of the outrages on white men on Long Island.

The South is—or ought to be—horror- stricken at the atrocities committed by Long Island negroes. A few weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, two inoffensive white residents of Long Island, whose only crime was their color, were attacked in their own house and beaten into insensi- bility. For this cruel outrage a negro, one Simon Rappalee, was arrested, but, merely because he was found to be inno- cent, he was released. The blood of Mr. and Mrs. Townsend cries aloud for ven- gence, but the cry continues to go up from their back kitchen without being answered by the punishment of a single negro.

Still later, Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, white residents of Long Island, were attacked and partially killed by a negro named Rugg. The unfortunate Sprague had committed no offense, with the excep tion of possessing white skins and a small amount of money. The fiendish negro who attacked them is still alive, and there is abundant reason to fear that unless he is found guilty and duly sentenced he will escape all punishment for his crime.

Outrages like these speak cornet- tongued of the terrible state of barbarism which exists on Long Island. That oldest of civil rights bills, the Declaration of In- dependence, guarantees to the white Long Islander life, liberty, and the pur suit of happiness; but it is treated with contempt by the dominant colored assassin class. The deep- set hatred of white men and love of their pocket-books which characterizes the Long Island negro cannot but fill with horror every intelligent and humane white Southerner, and it would be an out- rage to ask the latter to remain silent while his fellow-men are being knocked on the head by Long Island fiends in the opaque disguise of negroes.

Beyond any question the Long Island outrages are political. The negroes vote the Republican ticket and the white men of Suffolk and Queen counties have been in the immemorial habit of voting the Democratic ticket. This makes it clear that the object of the negroes is to suppress the white vote. They mean to make Long Island "solid" for the Republican party by terrorizing the whites. For this state of things the whole North is responsible. The attacks on the Townsends and the Sprague are the legitimate results of Northern civilization—or rather want of civilization. This is as clear as it is that the people of Virginia and Florida are re- sponsible for the murder of a casual negro in Mississippi, and any denial of it is an evidence of deep-rooted hatred to the Union.

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Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOG

ART IN NEW YORK

Pirivate Galleries and an Afternoon With Vanderbilt's Pictures.

The Millionaire on the Ways of the Picture Fraud and Forger.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW YORK, January 24.—Whoever writes to William H. Vanderbilt a request to see his pictures gets in answer, without delay, a neatly printed card of admission, bearing the millionaire's autograph, and the statement that it will be good for four adults on any Thursday afternoon in this month or next. Directions are also given to enter by the mansion's side street doorway. I found this portal exceedingly handsome, despite its plainness as compared with the main one around on Fifth avenue. Outer doors of solid and ornamental bronze, by being swung back, formed the sides of the vestibule, the ceiling and floor of which were composed of bits of colored stone in intricate mosaic. A pressure of my finger on a tiny button doubtless rang a bell by electricity, though the quickness with which a man servant came out suggested that the wire was attached to his heels. He was a

FLUNKEY OF THE ENGLISH PATTERN,

except that his livery did not include knee-breeches. He wore a swallow-tail coat and common-shape pantaloons, the cloth of both being maroon in color, while his vest was white ducking striped with black. The door which he opened to me was one of a pair remarkable for settings of stained glass. He took my ticket, and put away my hat and overcoat in a small side room. I passed at once into the picture galleries. There are two of them, adjoining, and each is something like fifty by seventy-five feet in floor area, with a height equal to two or three stories of an ordinary house. The upper two-thirds of the wall space presents surfaces of carved wood, embossed leather, and devices worked out in metal and pottery. The hues of these are dark, the effects massive, and various curtained openings impair a look like the architecture of traditional baronial halls. These draperies are taken away on occasions of entertainment, so as to give views of the galleries from the adjacent higher floors. On the lower portion of the sides hang a hundred and sixty-nine paintings. I had heard that most of the people who went ostensibly to view them were really intent on satisfying their curiosity as to Vanderbilt's house, and that they had to be restrained by rude measures from intruding upon the privacy of the family. About two hundred visitors were present during the afternoon which I spent there, and I did not detect one instance of prying audacity. No doubt many of them would have liked to go through the entire establishment, but I saw nobody try the doors leading into other rooms, though that may have been because their common sense told them that bolts forbade ingress. They gave attentive and apparently critical examination to the pictures, and altogether I never saw a more politely behaved assemblage. Nobody knew how many of the seeming guests were really watchmen, to protect the treasures from wanton injury; but no railings kept us off, and there were absolutely no restraints to complete enjoyment of the show.

MERITS OF THE VANDERBILT COLLECTION.

Whatever may be the technical judgment of artists as to the merits of the collection, it is certain that no other in America is more pleasing to persons of merely general culture—those who may be styled amateurs in good taste. The pictures are all modern, and chiefly French; the names of the painters include every artists of foreign contemporary fame; the subjects are almost always attractive to a lover of decent beauty, there being no examples of horror or repulsiveness, and only two nude figures; and the evidence is clear that Vanderbilt had the distinct purpose, in making his purchases, of getting pleasant art objects rather than merely fine ones. For instances, his Turner is not a ridiculous spattering of colors, but a partially clear and measurably perfected view of a mastic valley full of lounging persons, the title being "The Fountain of Indolence;" his Detaille has to be a war piece, of course, but there is no death or carnage in it; his Alma Tademas lack grotesqueness, and his Bougnereaw is a woman, "On the way to the Bath," not after she has disrobed there. Therefore, I declare him to be an intelligent buyer of pictures. It has been rumored that he is the victim of forgers, some of his paintings being copies instead of the originals which they purpose to be.

MR. VANDERBILT CAME INTO THE GALLERY

for a few minutes, and chatted in an off-hand way with acquaintances and others. I took occasion to talk with him on the subject of the extensive frauds lately discovered in Parisian art traffic.

"There's a big rascally business done in that line in Paris," he said, "and I don't know that any buyer who deals with merchants can ever be sure that his pictures are what they pretend to be. America seems a good ways off to those fellows, and, once a bogus painting has been sent across the Atlantic, they naturally feel pretty safe about it. There are two kinds of the swindles-copies of original masterpieces by more or less clever forgers, and entirely new pictures by unknown men, on whose work the names of celebrities are put. In the first instance, the poor devils of unsuccessful artists work in collusion with unprincipled dealers; in the second, the dealer operates alone, and scoops in all the profits. He buys up pictures from the small studios cheap, sorts out the best of them, and attaches the name of such celebrated painters as the style comes nearest to. When the forgeries have got onto the walls of an American house there is no further danger, because the owner, even if his suspicions are aroused, doesn't feel like exposing the counterfeit, or his own greenness. I had letter from a friend in Paris, the other day, saying that there was a plan on foot for an official stamping of genuine pictures—something like the Hall mark on sterling silverware in England. It would be a good thing."

"And your own pictures, Mr. Vanderbilt—have you any reason to feel doubtful as to any of them?" I asked.

"Not the slighest," was the reply. "Nearly every one was personally purchased by me from the artist himself. No; there isn't a bogus picture in my collection—depend on that."

Whether Vanderbilt got the worth of his money in his pictures is a question which their genuineness does not completely answer. The prices paid by him are extravagant, when it is considered that the pictures are by living artists. He does not give the aggregate cost of his collection, but the sum cannot be less than three millions. In an inconspicuous corner is a portrait of himself. The canvas is only ten inches by thirteen. The likeness is excellent. The plentiful small wrinkles in the rich man's face are shown with fidelity, the crowsfeet around the little, twinkling eyes are all there in miniature, and there is in no respect the slightest idealization of the coarse features. It is the work of the highly fashionable Meissonier. How much do you suppose was paid for it? Twenty thousand dollars. And no flattery thrown in at that!

FEMININE ART IN DRESS.

The women who were gazing at Vanderbilt's pictures wore exceptionally good clothes, and I had at command a competent enterpreter of the fashions which they displayed.

"You will please observe," said my informant, "that most of the ladies are in street dresses somewhat elaborated—that is, a medium between ordinary walking costumes and pretentious reception toilets. A good many of these persons came in carriages, as you might have seen by the number of vehicles at the door; but I can pick out those who rode here from those who walked by the difference in dress. The former are pretty sure to put on something—a corsage bouquet, a bunch of bright ribbon, or a fanciful wrap—to bear witness to the fact that they came under the cover of a carriage, because on foot such adjuncts would attract too much attention. Features of the dresses, which a man might readily overlook, are the rich embroideries and brocades inserted inconspicuously amongst the plain materials—like pieces of rare mosaics. An entire robe of such stuff would be glaringly gay, but patches are in good taste—and quite costly, too. Look at that small section of variegated hues set into the front of the tall blonde's skirt. It is a marvel of delicate needlework in beads. Go closer, and inspect it. O, she won't mind a little audacity in that line, for she is as proud of it as Vanderbilt is of his best Carot. Twenty feet off, you would likely take it for a clipping from some curtain calico—you are so lamentably ignorant; but in fact it is the most minute embroidery. It is more like jewelry than fabric, and as costly as though made of precious stones. You'll tell the truth if you write that the season's fashions are in excellent taste, except when wilfully perverted by women who, from ignorance or a desire to force attention, exaggerate the prescribed styles. The bonnets here, you'll note, are mostly small—what we call capotes. The flaring hats, of the Gainesborough type, are no longer in good society. You can also see that very handsome wraps, odd in shapes rather than in colors, of quite elaborated brocaded material or trimmed with fur, are a part of this winter's best wear."

My teacher further informed me that this gathering represented a higher average of good art in dress than she had seen anywhere of late. She told me to look critically at the next fashionable theatre audience that I got into, and mark the element of offensive loudness in attire. An evening or two later, I was at Wallack's, where the new play, "Deception," did not so completely engross me as to prevent the observation as directed. I found that, with an equal or greater expenditure of money, the women were on the whole much less pleasingly decorated.

BOUCICAULT'S UNSUCCESSFUL VENTURES.

By the way, the title of the drama covered "Deception" doubly. No name of author was given in the bills, and the manager had put forth the story that the manuscript was found in the theatre's place of castaway works, where it had lain neglected and forgotten. The writer was by this account represented as unidentified, but it was hoped that the production of his play would bring him to light. The truth was that it belonged to Dion Boucicault, in so far that it was an adaptation by him from a German original. Boucicault has been unsuccessful in his comedy ventures here during the past ten years without exception. He firmly believes that the newspaper critics are down on him; that their condemnation is the result of spite growing out of his hot retorts upon their strictures, and that they would not under any circumstances do him justice. He is all wrong about that, but not the less settled in his conviction. Well, in arranging with Wallack to bring out "Deception," he stipulated that the authorship should be kept a secret until after the newspaper verdict had been pronounced. Although he was in town during the rehearsals, he stayed away from the theatre, and his secret was guarded. Well, the play was bad, and the critics said so with perfect impartiality. Boucicault will not come forward as a victorious and vindicated claimant.

A TRICK OF THE MOCK AUCTION.

Deception continues to have its home in the Bowery. The mock auction is in daily operation at 386. On my last visit, I counted nine men as open and pigeon-stooling employes and I wondered how the enterprise could possibly be remunerative under so much expense. The slowness and difficulty of swindling was illustrated in my presence. The stock consisted of nearly worthless watches, jewelry and kindred wares. The auctioneer was glib and loud, and the pretended buyers were going carefully through all the motions. A woman entered. She was young and neat, but plain of face, and ordinary in clothes. What she looked like was a thriving mechanic's wife or daughter. The entire force of the establishment was brought to bear upon her. She was tried with watches, then with breast-pins, and finally with knives, forks and spoons. The cappers let her hear them talk of the dirt cheapness of the things, and made their show of purchases with exceeding eagerness. During fifteen laborious minutes the proceedings were entirely devoted to her despoilment. She placidly gazed about the store, and at its inmates, but did not open her mouth to bid. Failing to fool her by the ordinary process, the despairing auctioneer resorted to the forlorn hope of boldly knocking a castor down to her.

"Gone to you, madam," he said, "at two dollars. Please step to the cashier's desk and settle."

"Oh, I didn't bid," she responded.

"Don't miss it—it's cheap," said a stool-pigeon at her side.

"Two dollars, if you please," said the cashier, quite severe and peremptory.

"I didn't know you was a workin' me," remarked the woman, laughing; "I'm Capper Jimmy's wife—he's in your gang, ain't he?—and I was just waitin' for him to come in." CYMON.

RESCUE with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, before the baby strangles with croup.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

[For The Pittsburgh Post.]

KYRIE ELEISON.

MINNIE J. ROBERTS.

Art thou weary with fear oppressed,
Lean thy head on thy Savior's breast,
He and He only can give thee rest,
Kyrie Eleison.

Does thy way seem dark and full of fears?
Hath sorrow embittered thy days and years?
There's a beautiful land where comes no tears,
Kyrie Eleison.

Hath Death in his shadowy cold embrace
Laid silent and still some well loved face;
Christ healeth all wounds and giveth all grace,
Kyrie Eleison.

Is thy cross a burden, there cometh a day
When a crown shall banish unrest alway.
Christ is the King of that glorious way,
Kyrie Eleison.

Why should ye faint if no Heaven shone
At the journey end, I would bid ye moan
As it is I wonder that any groan
Kyrie Eleison.

WHAT SHE SAID AND WHAT SHE DID.

"I never will marry," she said—she said—
"Unless a young man that just suits me I find:
Taller than I by at least half a head
He surely must be, with a face bright and kind;
His eyes I'd prefer of a violet blue,
His hair a light brown or a very warm gold;
He must sing—a fine tenor—and dance nicely, too,
And tell as good stories as ever were told.
No smoking allowed, for the weed I detest,
And of course no remarks that are rude or ill-bred;
And I'd like him to always be stylishly dressed,
The young man I marry," she said—she said.

And then the maid married—she did, she did—
A three-score old fellow much shorter than she,
Who wore a black wig that but awkwardly hid
A pate that no lather could possibly be.
And his voice was a creak, he danced like a bear,
And his nose it was red, and dull gray were his eyes,
And he'd sit by the hour and stupidly stare,
And he never said anything witty or wise.
And he smoked a clay pipe, and from morning till night
In his mouth held of strongest tobacco a quid,
And he dressed—but enough, he had two millions quite,
And she married him gladly—she did—she did.

THE KING'S SHIPS.

God hath so many ships upon the sea!
His are the merchantmen that carry treasure,
The men-of-war, all bannered gallantly,
The little fisher boats and barks of pleasure.
On all this sea of time there is not one
That sailed without the glorious Name thereon.

The winds go up and down upon the sea,
And some they lightly sleep, entreating kindly,
And waft them to the port where they would be
And other ships they buffet, long and blindly;
The clouds comes down on the great sinking deep,
And on the shore the watchers stand and weep

And God hath many wrecks within the sea;
Oh, it is deep! I look in fear and wonder;
The wisdom throned above is dark to me.
Yet it is sweet to think His care is under;
That yet the sunken treasure may be drawn
Into His storehouse when the sea is gone.

So I, that sail in peril on the sea,
With my beloved, whom yet the waves may cover,
Say—God hath more than angels' care of me.
And larger shareghan I in friend and lover.
Why weep ye so, ye watchers on the land?
This deep is but the hollow of His hand.

—*Carl Spencer, in Boston Transcript.*

THE CROWNING OF THE BRUCE.

BY LILLIE E. BARR.

Robert the Bruce he rode to Scone with many a peer and knight.
"Nobles," he cried, "I come to claim the crown that is my right:
And here I draw a stainless sword, and lift a stainless hand,
And vow to drive the English host from out our pleasant land."

Then forth leaped every shining blade, and up rose every palm,
While white-robed nuns and choristers broke into holy psalm;
To clash of arms and tread of knights the trumpet call rang out,
And the people gladly answered it with many a mighty shout.

Then Wishart, Glasgow's Bishop, gave a banner blessed with prayer,
A coronet of purest gold, a mantle rich and rare;
And, standing on "the Stone of Scone," Bruce took the royal ring,
While Scotland's Herald challenged all who said he was not King.

The Countess of Buchan am. I, and boast the blood of Fife;
And if true King of Scotland sit on Scotland's ancient stone,
The house of Fife must crown him King, and lead him to the throne.

"The craven Earl, my brother, is with our English foes;
O Bruce, now let me pay for him the homage that he owes."
The nobles answered, "She is right;" the Bruce bowed low his head.
She crowned him King; then to the throne the new-crowned Monarch led.

And put the banner in his hand, and cried: "O Scotland's King,
All through the north, far in the west, the clans are mustering,
And over all the east and south thy people wait for thee;
Take Scotland's banner, draw her sword and give them Liberty!

"God save King Robert! He is King from helmet unto heel,"
The Bishop answered with a prayer, the knights with clash of steel,
And forth they went for Scotland's right, and never once did turn
Till they made Scotland's freedom sure on the field of Bannockburn.

O good King Robert! mighty Bruce! in Scotland yet a King;
For little children lisp thy name, and mothers of thee sing.
Thou hadst this grace above all Kings of every other land—
Blessed by a loyal woman's heart, crowned by a woman's hand.

—*Harper's Young Folks.*

Very Rich Women Wear False Gems.

[New York Letter in the Globe-Democrat.]

I have been in stores and seen some ladies come in and order $5,000 worth of clothes without winking and as if it were an every day affair with them. They do, however, leave their husbands to buy their jewels as presents. Some of them buy them for safe investments and then again, I discovered recently, that fully one-half the diamonds worn by the magnificent ladies of high society are Parisian diamonds. They are absolutely undetectable, even when placed beside the real gems, and, besides, no one would suspect the wives of millionaires of wearing false stones. A fashionable jeweler confided to me recently that very often he has demands from gentlemen for sets of jewels of which three-fourths of the stones are false. But though women can cheat each other on the jewel question, they can't on clothing.

☞ Well Dressed People don't wear dingy or faded things when the 10c. and guaranteed Diamond Dye will make them good as new. They are perfect. Get at druggists and be economical. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

ARTHUR'S AMBITION

To Be Gratified by the Sacrifice of Folger and Brewster.

Pennsylvania Stalwarts to Control the Selections and Manage His Boom.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, January 27.—A prominent Republican of this city, who has seen the President within the last twenty-four hours, declares that some important changes in the Cabinet will soon occur. Secretary Folger will resign within the next fortnight, and his successor will be appointed from Pennsylvania. Attorney General Brewster will be required to turn over his portfolio to the President, as his administration of the Department of Justice has not been such as to strengthen Mr. Arthur's chances for re-election. The Pennsylvania Stalwarts have taken advantage of this fact and demand his removal, on the ground that the delegation from their State to the Republican National Convention cannot be secured for Arthur if Brewster remains in the Cabinet. Such is the talk of those who are believed to be informed in regard to the true inwardness of things at the White House.

Colonel Quay and C. L. Magee have spent most of their time recently with the President. They are unquestionably favorable to a second term for Arthur, as matters now stand. Their objective point is the Treasury Department. Brewster is an impediment to the accomplishment of their purpose, as Pennsylvania cannot have two Cabinet officers; hence they are resolved upon his removal. Sometime ago Quay pretended to favor the appointment of Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, as the successor of Folger, but it is now believed that John F. Hartranft is the coming man. Whether the Pennsylvania Stalwarts are to be given entire control of Arthur's canvass, through a Pennsylvania Secretary of the Treasury, remains to be seen, but it is next to a certainty that the Cabinet will be soon reorganized with a view of invigorating the Arthur boom.

AN EXCUSE FOR MURDER.

Teasing a Man to Provoke Hostile Demonstration.

LANCASTER, PA., January 27.—The trial of M. F. Hildebrand for murder is attracting much attention. The details of the case are as follows: On the night of September 15 last the prisoner and Eshelman met in Bruas' saloon, Strosburg, where there were a number of other men. Hildebrand began teasing Eshelman about a dog which the latter had with him. In a good natured way Eshelman pulled Hildebrand's hat over his eyes, whereupon the latter struck him in the face, first with a hat and then with his fist. The landlord restored quietness for a while, but finally Hildebrand said he was going to put Eshelman out. He threw him out of the door backwards down two steps into an alley, Eshelman making very little resistance. While down the accused jumped upon him with his feet and struck him several times. This was the work of a few moments, and Hildebrand then returned to the barroom, saying he had settled the man. Eshelman never spoke again, but died shortly afterwards. It was shown yesterday that the prisoner had made a threat against the deceased five or six years ago. Ever since the opening speech in the case the large court room has been packed at every session, and great interest is manifested. A large number of witnesses remain to be called and the case will not go to the jury before the middle of this week.

The Arizonia Camels Sold.

(Omaha Republican.)

The camels which were imported and used for some time in carrying goods and freight across the dry wastes of Arizonia were, after the completion of the Pacific railroad, turned loose and allowed to roam away as being of no further use. Among the passengers on last evening's train was Mr. John Shirley, one of the wealthiest land-owners and sheep farmers in Australia. He has just purchased from the company which imported them the entire lot of camels, which now by natural increase number about 100, and he is going to New York on a brief business trip, after which he will return to Arizonia and arrange for the recapture and shipment of the animals, which will be a big job and require a good deal of time. It is proposed to use them in the unsettled and barren portions of the smallest of the five continents, and in transporting freight across the portions which are barren and destitute of water, but contain some rich mines. The entire drove was purchased for $10,000, which is much less than the same number could be purchased in their native country and be carried across the two oceans for.

"Rough on Coughs."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 50c.

Decline of Man.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Well's Health Renewer." $1

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic, for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

MR. ALLISON, of Iowa, is the only Senator thus far re-elected this winter to succeed himself. He thus enters upon his third term without opposition in his own party and with the continued good will of even the opposition.

Dyspepsia is BAD.

BAD in its effects on the disposition. The man who can't comfortable digest his dinner is not a delightful companion.

BAD in its effects on the household. It sets people at variance with each other and makes them irregular and unreasonable.

BAD in its effects on the purse. A dyspeptic business man can't manage his affairs as prosperously as one with a healthy stomach.

Brown's Iron Bitters is GOOD.

GOOD in its effects on the dyspeptic. It gives him a sound digestion and enables him to enjoy the food he swallows.

GOOD in its effects on the family. It drives dyspepsia out, and with it the whole company of little demons that make home unhappy.

GOOD in its effects on business. With a sound digestion a man can face and overcome worries and troubles which would wreck a dyspeptic.

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A LETTER FROM JOHN KELLY.

The Democratic Candidate for President Should Come from New York.

The *Delaware Democrat* publishes a letter from John Kelly as follows:

In my opinion the candidate should be chosen from the State of New York, for the reason that New York will be the pivotal State, and unless we carry New York we cannot elect a Democratic President. This I am thoroughly convinced of. Now as to the man. I have no choice, but he should be a person who is known well and has had experience in public life. There are several men in this State who would make able Presidents. Now as to the platform. It should contain provisions regulating the tariff, so as to prevent the continuation of favoritism in behalf of a few against the interest of many. There should be a postal telegraph system and the lands owned by the Government should be held for actual settlers instead of voting to individuals and corporations millions of acres as subsidies, and rigid economy in the administration of the expenses of our general Government. Of course there are many ideas which occur to me that I might send you relative to the adoption of a platform, but which I consider not at all important except in a general sense. These three provisions stated undoubtedly should be incorporated in the Democratic National Convention platform for the next Presidential canvass.

Remarkably Mild British Winter.

(New York Herald, Wednesday.)

The cable announced as late as the 19th inst., the prevalence of unusually warm weather in the British isles. A correspondent of *Nature* reports observing on December 26 nineteen flowering plants near Bath.

This phenomenon of almost June weather in England occurring in January, and the persistence of the high winter temperature, forcibly suggest a connection with the atmospheric phenomenon which caused the extraordinary "red skies." The government weather reports in this country show that during November last the mean temperature from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic was above the normal, and, though the figures for December have not yet been published, they will probably show an excess of temperature over a wide area. These climatic anomalies sustain the theory that the red skies were due to the presence of aqueous matter in excess in the atmosphere rather than to the presence of volcanic or meteoric dust. But whatever may be the cause of the warm British winter, it has been already beneficial in enabling farmers to push agricultural operations and has given the autumn-sown wheat a good start. It possibly foreshadows also a comparatively early and mild spring over the northern hemisphere generally.

Ellen Terry and Her Tea.

(From Interview in Chicago News.)

"What do I drink? Very little wine, because I am so nervous. The doctor restricts me to milk, but restrictions and doctors combined will never come between me and my tea. I must have tea—tea or death—three times a day, and, as Johnson said about Mrs. Woffington and her tea, it is 'strong and red as blood.' I take English breakfast, which I buy by the caddy, and wherever I am, there are my caddy and my dog—Fussy and caddy. Without them 'Othello's occupation's gone.'" This caddy is assigned to a small Japan chest, which includes a spirit-lamp, tete-a-tete set, and two lacquer cups, in which she and her maid are served the first thing in the morning, the last thing at night and after each meal every day in the year, on land or sea, at home or abroad.

My wife used Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator with great relief. It is the only relief from heart disease. I cheerfully recommend it.—J. F. Miller, P. M., Mulberry Grove, Ill. $1 per bottle.

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FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches in diameter, and from 10 to 28 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also, a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, corner Twenty-third and Smallman sts ap4tuthsW S. MUNROE.

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CONSTITUTIONAL BLOOD DISEASE, all forms scrofula, affecting blood, skin, glands, throat and nose, causing wasting, general ill-health, and so diseasing the functions of the body as to render life miserable. Dr. Whittier makes a special study of each case, thus insuring reliable and scientific treatment and REAL CURES. Consultation free and confidential. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. Call or address DR. WHITTIER 303 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja19

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BLOOD AND SKIN diseases in all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, scrofula, salt rheum, acne and other skin imperfections; also bad effects of mercury and improper medicines, are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

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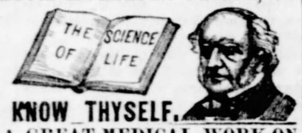

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If you are bilious, tongue coated, bad breath, head hot, dull or aching, stomach heavy or sour, if bowels inactive and passages hard and occasional looseness, if your sleep is broken (tossing about in bed), if you get up unrefreshed, if your skin is sallow, eyes yellow, if heavy, dull pains in back and limbs, if you are drowsy, indisposed to talk or act, if any one or more of these symptoms, take a dose of WELLS' MAY APPLE PILLS. Aged or debilitated persons find them easy and mild. 10c. and 25c. Boxes.

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Persons of Sedentary Habit, find easy and mild relief for Constipation or Inaction of the Bowels. Be sure you ask for and get WELLS'. They Purify the Blood by removing inert and effete matter from the system, giving activity and health to the Liver and Stomach.

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Fifty-Nine Miners Killed and Thirty-Four Bodies Recovered.

The Best of Air and the Worst of Ventilation.

DENVER, COL., January 24. — The *Times'* Gunnison special says: A terrible explosion occurred at 8 o'clock this morning in the Colorado Coal and Iron Company's mines, at Crested Butte. So far only the most meagre details have been received here, but the loss of life is supposed to be terrible. There were sixty-seven men in the mine at the time. Of these, eleven, who were just entering, were thrown back to the entrance by the force of the explosion and have been rescued. One of them is dead and all the others are badly injured. There are fifty-six men yet in the mine who cannot be reached. They are all supposed to be dead. The explosion was of such force as to entirely wreck the engine house, which stood fully one hundred feet from the entrance. It is supposed that the explosion was caused by a leak in the air compressor. The Crested Butte people are doing all possible to rescue the miners, and two special trains have gone up from here with doctors and others on board.

The explosion was one of the most appalling that ever occurred in a coal mine in this country. Crested Butte, near which place the mine is located is a coal mining town thirty miles north of Gunnison City, on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. The cause of the explosion is not definitely known, but is supposed to have been from fire damp. The explosion occurred either in chamber one or two, just half an hour after the day force numbering sixty-seven men had gone to work. There were ten men at work in the chamber. Four of these escaped unhurt, except one man, John Angus who was in the passageway just outside the chamber. He is badly burned, but will recover. Fifty-seven men were at work in chambers one and two. They are all thought to have perished. The explosion was of such force as to completely barricade the main entrance, and the appliances for a supply of air, located near by, were badly wrecked, and the roof of the tramway was blown off. Men at work on the anthracite mesa, the night force of the C, C. & I. Company's mines, and citizens generally, were working hard all day to rescue the men, although it is thought that none can possibly escape alive. The Town Hall has been prepared for the reception of the dead. As soon as possible the fan was repaired and put to work pumping air into the mine, and men set to work to remove obstructions, so as to reach the chambers and get the bodies out to-night, if possible.

LATER PARTICULARS.

DENVER, COL., January 25.—It is impossible to get anything but very meagre reports from the scene of the Crested Buttes disaster. Through almost superhuman efforts the rescuing party reached one chamber of the mine this morning, where the men are supposed to have been at the time of the explosion. Here fifteen dead bodies were found, but they have not been taken out and the names cannot be learned. The deadly gas is a source of imminent danger to the rescuers, who are forced to proceed most cautiously. The excitement is intense.

For 36 hours a force of from 20 to 30 men have been constantly at work searching for the dead bodies of the buried miners. The work is necessarily very slow, as the mine is badly choked up with piles of displaced timbers, heaps of coal, rock, and other obstructions. At noon ten bodies had been found. They were all in the main entry, and, being subjected to the full force of the blast, were terribly burned and blackened. In several cases arms and legs were found broken and bodies otherwise mutilated. In this entry were also found the carcasses of nine mules, and a large number of empty coal cars which had been battered out of all shape. The workmen gained entrance to chamber No. 1 this morning, but found no bodies there. Searching further, eighteen bodies were found, almost in a heap, in the air passage leading to the up-cast near the entrance. The men, alarmed, but not injured by the explosion, had evidently attempted to reach the furnace room, and were overcome by the after-damp when within two hundred feet of it. Fifteen feet further, six more bodies were found, all of which had evidently been suffocated. Some had tied handkerchiefs over their mouths. This makes a total of 34 bodies found up to this time, and includes all who were at work in chamber No. 1. These bodies are now being brought to the main entry and will soon be brought to the surface. Workmen will soon begin search for bodies in chamber No. 2. This latter is further into the mine, and is undoubtedly where the explosion took place. It is expected that the bodies there will be found badly burned. It is now known that there were fifty-nine men and boys in the mines. To the list of names sent last night may be added: David Thomas, John Thomas and Miles Roach, which maker the list complete, except one. Among the killed were three boys, Tommy Lyle and William Neath, each about 12 years of age, and Morgan Neath, aged 7 years. The two former were gate-keepers and the latter a driver.

The cause of the accident cannot be definitely told at this writing. As before stated the men had been subject to gas but the owners had done everything possible to overcome this by the use of all the latest and most approved appliances for mine ventilation, and it was considered one of the best mines in the country. It was examined by the Inspector about six weeks ago, and in his report he stated that it had the best ventilation of any coal mine in the State. The owners claim that the air supply was four times the amount required by law. The fireman made his regular rounds yesterday morning before the men went to work, and found a small quantity of gas in three rooms. In two of these the men were warned and given safety lamps. The miner who belonged in the third chamber was told not to go into it until a break caused by letting down a car the night before, could be repaired. The carpenter came out of the mine to get material to mend the break, and just as he reached the open air the explosion occurred. It is thought that the miner disregarded orders and went into the room with a lamp, causing the explosion. Of the men killed only eight or nine have families here, but quite a number of others have families in the East. As fast as the bodies are brought out they will be taken to the City Hall, where an inquest will be held to-morrow. Many of the unfortunes belonged to the Masons and the Odd Fellows, and the unclaimed bodies will probably be buried by these societies.

A new danger was discovered last night. It seems that an organization of "Molly Maguires" exists here. Through some means the mine boss, John Gibson, had earned the enmity of these men, and last night threats were made against his life. Trouble does not appear imminent because of any blame attached to him regarding the accident of yesterday morning, but it is rather an old grudge, the Mollies appearing to think that the present occasion presented a good opportunity for getting even. However, no attempts at violence have so far been made, but the more timid ones fear trouble to-night.

General Palmer, President of the Crested Buttes Coal Mining Company, sent a personal donation of $1,000 to-day, for the immediate relief of the families of the unfortunates.

BUTLER ON THE ISSUES.

The Next Campaign to be Devoted to the Bloody Shirt and Tariff.

General Butler Has No Ambitions Outside of Massachusetts.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

ERIE, PA., January 25.—General Butler in reply to inquiries from the editors of the *Dispatch* of this city, on the political and labor issues that seem to be impending, writes as follows:

It is of course impossible to answer upon what particular issues Arthur's successor will be elected, because if I knew that I would know who would be elected. The issues of the next campaign are, it seems to me, very patent to everybody: A renewal of the struggle between the North and the South, founded upon the failure of the Civil Rights bill, and the tariff question. In this the opinion filed by the dissenting Justice, Mr. Harlan, will form the basis of the Republican stand. Already a move is on foot looking to this. Nor has the bloody shirt yet been eliminated from our national politics, thanks to the Republicans. The other subject of the tariff will be brought up prominently in the campaign, as everybody knows. There are Republicans, however, who begin to be of the opinion that the protection business has been outdone; that the botched tariff that was worse botched last winter needs again re-opening.

THE WORKINGMEN.

It was mainly upon the workingmen's case that I wished to speak. They want aid and they must have it. They are partly the victims of bad legislation and partly the victims of bad judgment on the part of the manufacturers. There is one point upon which I am well satisfied: the workingmen must look for relief from bad legislation through organized efforts of their own. Politicians do not care a red for them except to get their votes. Whether they should exert their strength, of which they possess a great deal, through a distinct expression of their preferences or through the old parties, is a grave question, but I incline to the latter, especially in national affairs. As between the two great parties there is little choice. Each is as bad as the other and the other is as bad as the one. Laboring men who have been the victims of bad legislation and bad foresight on the part of manufacturers must organize for themselves. They must make their demands so loud that party managers must head them. It does not seem necessary to tell the laboring men of the country the tone of their demands. They are far too intelligent to stand in need of any advice.

OUT OF POLITICS.

There is only one other point. I cannot tell upon what particular issue or issues the twenty-second President of the United States will be elected, but I can tell you that I am out of national politics. The reason you propound me the questions you do is very apparent. But I am frank to say that the numerous reports circulated about "ambitions" are without foundation. I have no ambition beyond the confines of Massachusetts, and then I am "out of politics."

Yours truly, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

HOW MAHONE GETS A PLACE.

Civil Service Reform as Illustrated in the Republican Senate.

(Pittsburgh Gazette's Washington Special.)

Robert Stewart, an aged colored man, was dismissed from the list of Senate employes to-day. He has a history. He is nearly ninety years old and was a servant in President Madison's family. His duties around the Senate were simple, and could be easily performed. He has been about the Senate so long that he was almost regarded as a fixture. Mahone is responsible for his going. Mahone has little sentiment in his nature. Having a man he wished appointed, he went to Sergeant-at-arms Caranday and asked him to give him a place. "Nothing left," was the response.

"Who is that old colored man? He is too old to be of any service."

"That is Robert Stewart. He was one of Madison's servants. He has been here——"

"Yes, I know; but you might as well make him out one of Washington's servants. It would help him in getting another position. He had better be dismissed."

Stewart was accordingly dismissed and the friend of Mahone given his place. The old darkey was completely lost to-day to find himself out of work. He could not understand the reason for it, and wandered around the Capital in an aimless way.

LIEUT. JOHN RHODES.

His Grand and Noble Heroism at the Wreck of the City of Columbus.

(Bangor Commercial.)

One scene in this tragedy, as reported to us, should not be overlooked. The conduct of Lieut. Rhodes in refusing to leave the two men hanging on the rigging is an example of moral heroism that throws a ray of light on this dark tragedy. Going to the revenue cutter he obtains permission to go with a boat and save these men. The waves were so tremendous that it seemed impossible to approach the wrecked steamer, but Lieut. Rhodes refuses to abandon them, ties a rope about him, flings himself into the sea when within thirty feet of the vessel, and swims until he nearly reaches the wreck, when a floating piece of timber strikes his leg and he sinks. He is pulled on the boat but after his leg is bound up refuses to give up the attempt, goes back again and saves the men. It is well to refer to an incident like this, because in our cool, calculating life we often imagine that the stories of heroism by sailors are mere fictions. Fortunately appears on our own shores a physical and moral hero just as much above the average life as any in fiction. Truth is stranger than fiction, but even if in that truth there is much sadness, let us be glad there is also much tenderness, honor and heroism.

FOR neuralgia of the face, head or back take PERUNA, it never fails.

CHICAGO has for 1883 a new building frontage of ten and a half miles.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds: "There is nothing to be compared with them."—*Rev. O. D. Watkins, Walton, Ind.*

PROF. SWING says Mr. Irving's greatest power lies in his acting rather than in his speech.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a buttou." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. no28mwsa&W

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Mr. Bayne's Manly Effort in Behalf of the Wrongly Deposed General.

The Old Spirit of Persecution Still Alive.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, January 25.—The squad of Republicans who are holding out against Fitz John Porter acted disgracefully this afternoon toward Ray, of New York, a Republican who advocated the bill in an able speech. Mr. Ray, like General Grant, admitted that ten years ago he was as strongly opposed to Porter as anybody, but said that he had gained light and had changed his opinion, through an investigation of the case. Ray followed Keifer who made a very harsh speech against Porter, but was respectfully listened to without interruption and as soon as Ray got the floor, however, the Republicans began a systematic effort to break up the line of his argument by plying him with all sorts of questions, and Sam Miller, sitting in his seat, cried out almost continuously in his shrill voice at Ray, to annoy and disconcert him, and kept it up till some of his fellow Republicans of his way of thinking on the Porter case, but with more decency, induced him to relapse into the condition of silence that befits him so well.

THE DEBATE IN DETAIL.

WASHINGTON, D, C., January 25.—In the House, the morning hour being dispensed with, the House Committee of the Whole, Mr. Springer in the Chair, took up the Fitz John Porter bill.

Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, took the floor to conclude his speech, begun on Saturday. He denied the statement that the bill was based upon a resolution introduced by Mr. Garfield. It was true that Mr. Garfield did introduce a resolution looking to an inquiry in regard to the alleged discovery of important evidence, but the resolution was defeated, and what his opinion would have been upon that evidence did not appear. He (Taylor) knew what Mr. Garfield's opinion was up to the 7th of March, 1881, and it was the same that his own was to-day. Congress might remove the penalty but it was a case of suicide and could not revive the glories which once clustered around Porter's brow. "Did the old flag need the support of a man who stopped on the field of battle, within hearing of the enemy's guns because he disliked his commander? Would the stars of that flag be any brighter? Let no man who loved his country less than he disliked his commander take hold of that flag." He wondered if Porter still heard the booming cannon, the shouts of victory and cheers of the dispersed force. Whether he still saw upon the field of battle some of the victims whom his own right hand might have rescued. All these things were in his (Taylor's) vision, and he had formed the opinion that his protection as an American citizen was not best served by having such a man connected with the army.

BAYNE'S DEFENSE.

Mr. Bayne, a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, spoke in support of the bill. This was not a political question, and no man could make it one. He reviewed the testimony taken at the Court Martial and Board of Review, and quoted at length evidence going to show that Porter has exercised wise discretion in disregarding Gen. Pope's orders.

While quoting from General Longstreet's testimony to show the position of his troops on the 29th of August, he was interrupted by Mr. Herbert, who stated that he had belonged to Longstreet's corps, and had served in Wilcox's division. He knew that the division was deployed and in line before 12 o'clock. His impression was that it was much earlier. They waited in line and wondered why they were not carried into the fight, and he had never understood the reason for this idleness until he examined the testimony in this case. He did not believe, and he thanked God for it, that either the Union army or the Confederate army, during the late war, furnished a Benedict Arnold. He did not believe that Fitz John Porter was a traitor to his cause. If he did believe it, he would be the very last man to excuse him from the consequences of his treason.

Mr. Bayne—"I think any honorable soldier would say that." Proceeding with his argument, Mr. Bayne said: "If Gen. Porter had advanced from his position at the time he received the '4:30 order,' it would only have led to the sacrifice of more men, and would not have served to save the life of a man who fell on that day. The order contemplated an attack on Jackson's flank. At the time Gen. Pope wrote the order, he did not know of the presence of Longstreet's forces. Obedience to the order was obviously impossible, and it would have been insanity to have attempted to carry it out."

At the conclusion of Mr. Bayne's speech, the Committee rose informally to permit the speaker to appoint a Conference Committee on the Greely relief bill.

KEIFER SPEAKS.

The Committee having resumed session, Mr. Keifer spoke in opposition to the bill. After citing the charges and specifications upon which General Porter was tried, and the sentence of the Court, he said that the House was trying in a strange, singular way to heap condemnation on all the men who composed the court-martial for the purpose of vindicating a man condemned after a trial fairly conducted, not only by the Judge Advocate General, but by Reverdy Johnson. He defended the members of the Court, declaring them the peers, and judging from the record, more than the peers of the members comprising the Board of Review, and criticised the action of the board in admitting or rejecting evidence. Proceeding, he read the dispatches sent by General Porter to Burnside, and deducted from the language that Porter did not intend to fight under Pope. He wanted to get away. His disloyalty to General Pope was so great that he wanted General McClellan to be informed of it, that he might know he was right. He also quoted from McClellan's letter to Porter appealing to him to observe strict obedience to General Pope's orders, thereby showing that he knew Porter was not loyal to his commanding officer.

Mr. McGinnis—Did not General McClellan write that letter at the request of President Lincoln, at the same time assuring the President that no letter was needed?

Mr. Keifer—Then he had the concurrence of the immortal Lincoln that Porter was disobeying orders. He (Keifer) did not believe that Congress had the power to reverse any part of the sentence of the Court, in so far as the sentence was executed, and must stand forever. Congress might authorize Porter's appointment to the Army, but he would be branded with the guilty mark of Cain forever and forever.

Mr. Ray, of New York, supported the bill. He asserted that the charges had not been preferred against Porter "until long after the alleged disobedience of orders," an assertion which was vigorously denied by several Republican members, and as vigorously reiterated by Mr. Ray. He commented upon this as showing that the charges emanated from prejudice and passion. When Pope came to Washington he filled the public mind with whisperings and falsehood. General Porter was noble, true, brave and patriotic, and went to the President and implored that there should be a Board appointed to inquire into his conduct. While clamoring for a hearing, this man Pope and his satellites were trying to conceal their blunders, and were poisoning the minds of the Secretary of War and the President. The result was that when they thought that they had sufficiently poisoned their minds, when they found the Government determined to remove McClellan, then and not till then were the charges preferred and court-martial ordered.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, inquired what authority the gentleman had for saying that Pope had poisoned the mind of the President.

Mr. Ray replied that he could prove it beyond controversy from the records of the House and Senate, and General Pope's report.

Before the conclusion of Mr. Ray's speech, the Committee rose.

ROUTINE WORK.

The Senate bill providing for the removal of the late General Ord from Havana to Washington was then passed.

The Speaker laid before the House the response of the Secretary of the Navy to the House resolution, stating that he has no knowledge of any service rendered by American officers or men to the British navy at the bombardment of Alexandria. Referred.

Also a letter from the Postmaster General in response to the House resolution in regard to expenditures in the Star Route frauds, requesting the names of persons indebted to the Government, and witnesses on whom the Government expected to rely in the prosecution of such persons. Referred.

The Postmaster General informed the House that an itemized list of expenditures was being prepared but that it would be detrimental to public interest to give the names of persons indebted to the Government, and of the proposed witnesses.

Adjourned.

In the session to-morrow the debate on the Fitz John Porter bill will be continued and no business transacted except the reception of the report from the Committee on Agriculture.

THE HOME OF DUKES.

Sympathy There for Mrs. Nutt and Her Family.

A visit was made on Wednesday by a reporter to the residence of Asbury Struble, the step-father of Dukes, in German township, Fayette county, with the object of learning his views on the verdict acquitting James Nutt. After introducing himself and his mission, waited for a reply, which came as follows:

"Everything has been legally done, and we have nothing to say."

"But do you think the verdict just?" was the next question.

"I prefer to say nothing more," said Mr. Struble, in a firm but quiet way, which indicated that he was averse to conversation on the unpleasant topic, but after a brief interval he changed his mind. "I sympathize with Mrs. Nutt and her family," he said, "but it was a very sad and unfortunate affair, too, for me and mine. There was a great deal of misrepresentation in this trial, and, in fact only one side of the story has been heard. History I am sure will vindicate Nicholas Dukes, although his vindication cannot come at this time. There are things known that cannot be proven. There is evidence, too, which was not admitted at the trial, and if I could have left home I would have been of great benefit to Mr. Patterson in selecting witnesses and in other ways; but I have been so crippled with rheumatism that I could not put on or take off my coat for four years without assistance. Lawyers are privileged characters, but there were things said at the trial, too, which should have been unsaid, and I believe Mr. Voorhees did himself great discredit, and here is one: The strongest point which Breckenridge swore to before Judge Willson, and which I have not seen elaborated upon, and that is this: "It was understood that Breckenridge was to go to the Jennings House to see if Dukes was there. But Captain Nutt followed him, and when Breckenridge opened the door Captain Nutt pushed by him and shut the door. The room in which the shooting took place is not more than sixteen feet square, and Breckenridge could have reached them in three steps; but when he heard 'murder' 'murder' called two or three times he did not move, and he did not enter the room until he heard his uncle call 'Clark; Clark!' Why did he not go in when he heard the cry of murder. It is the supposition that he thought it was not his uncle's voice, and I firmly believe that if Clark Breckenridge moved when he heard that cry of murder both men would have been living to-day. Captain Nutt was a good business man, but he had the same failing as his son—he had an uncontrollable temper."

"Dukes came to me," continued Mr. Struble, "when he was four years old, and I raised him to manhood. And yet, in all those years he never drank, never quarreled and never kept bad company. When sixteen years of age he took charge of a school which was the worst in Fayette county. I was afraid he would have trouble, and yet he so conducted himself that he never had a difficulty, but won the esteem and respect, not only of the pupils, but of their parents. He was a gifted boy, whose like, if he had lived, would never have been known, and there would have been a far different tale to tell."

The old gentleman then said, "Did you ever see his picture I have? I will show it to you;" and leading the way through a handsomely furnished chamber on the first floor, and across a wide, old-fashioned hallway to a large parlor, the adornments of which spoke of wealth, he took from a marble-topped centre table two photographs, one of which was colored and set in a small rustic frame, and exhibited them to the gaze of the reporter.

"There," said he, "does that look like a fiend? Many strangers who have come here have expected to find a fiend, and have been surprised when they saw those pictures."

With this remark he led the way back to the sitting room in which the greater part of the interview had taken place, and where the writer turned to bid him and his family good-bye.

As he did so Mrs. Struble, who had until this time remained silent, and who is a gray-haired, intelligent and motherly-looking woman burst into tears and said: "I sympathize with Mrs. Nutt as a mother, but I am a mother, too, and whether she sympathizes with me or not, I do not know."

"I, too, sympathize with Mrs. Nutt," said Miss Struble, also weeping silently with her mother, and then with pathos, she added, "but I also sympathize with mother."

RED JACKET'S bones lie in the vault of a savings bank in Buffalo. Red Jacket, a Seneca chief, was famous as an orator. Some years ago a wandering phrenologist robbed his grave, but the remains were recovered. It is the purpose of the Buffalo Historical Society to inter the bones along with those of other Seneca chiefs.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. seleow19W

THE TARIFF BILLS.

Chairman Morrison Proposes a Sliding Reduction of From 10 to 20 Per Cent.

Mr. Hewitt Proposes the Lowest Duties of Recent Tariff Bills.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Two tariff bills are being prepared by members of the Ways and Means Committee, one by Mr. Morrison and one by Mr. Hewitt, of New York. Mr. Morrison's bill proposes to effect an average reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent., and an extension of the free list. Mr. Hewitt has prepared a very elaborate plan, and has made out a list of the dutiable goods taking the tariff as it now stands in one column, the recommendations of the Tariff Commission in another, the figures of the Senate bill in another, the House bill figures in another and the tariff rates as they stood before the agitation of the question in another. From these five columns he has taken the lowest tariff ever sanctioned on any article as his basis of reduction.

THE MORRISON AND HEWITT TARIFF BILLS.

The first bill, that proposed by Mr Morrison, would probably be looked upon by the House as a temporary measure and would be expected to be followed at a more convenient time by a bill more in accordance with the views of the free traders.

On the other hand Mr. Hewitt's bill would be looked upon as a decided step based upon a particular theory. The bill would provide for no reduction which had not already received the sanction of the Republicans as well as the Democrats, yet it would largely reduce the present tariff. It is generally believed that while this bill would not be received with unanimity it would have supporters on both sides of the House, and would secure almost as many Republican as Democratic votes.

OPINIONS OF MEMBERS ON THE BILLS.

The members generally refuse to express an opinion as to the character of the reception of either of these bills and show no disposition to discuss the relative wants of each before they shall be brought to their attention through the action of the committee.

Mr. Randall said it would not be proper for him to express an opinion on the subject until it was brought before the House and he had no desire to do so.

Mr. Geddes, of Ohio, said that he could not say how the House would receive either bill, but there would necessarily be many amendments to any bill presented. He thought there would be no bolt on the part of any Democrats, but the question would be affected by many conflicting local interests and the vote would be influenced to a more or less extent in both parties by personal and local considerations. The vote, he thought, would not necessarily be measured by party lines.

SPEAKER KEIFER BEING INVESTIGATED.

The Committee on Accounts is sitting with closed doors investigating alleged irregularities on the part of the late Doorkeeper Brownlow, exorbitant charges for the funerals of deceased members and the appointment of Ben Gaines, ex-Speaker Keifer's nephew, to be one of the official stenographers of the House. Mr. Tyson, the deposed stenographer, was before the committee to-day and testified that Keifer compelled him to resign so that his nephew, Gaines, might draw the $3,800 salary for the recess.

FRED DOUGLASS TO MARRY A WHITE GIRL.

A marriage license was issued here to-day to unite in the bonds of matrimony Frederick Douglass, an old negro of about seventy years, an ex-slave, and ex-Marshal of the District of Columbia, to Miss Pitts, a young white girl. The late civil rights decision does not appear to have interfered with the desire of friend Douglass to put himself on a social equality with some white people.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27.—The *Capital* says to-day: "Ex-Speaker Randall has evidently determined upon his line of action on the Tariff question. In consultation with his friends, he has declared his purpose to maintain a position of armed neutrality until the Tariff reformers commit some overt act in their so-called 'Tariff Reform' schemes, and then he will so marshal his forces as to thwart their purposes."

In conversation on this subject the ex-Speaker said: "I stand now upon the same platform on which I stood during the contest for the Speakership. That was a contest of principle, and not of individuals, and I am more convinced now than ever that my attitude then presented on the tariff question is the true one for the Democratic party to take. We have seen enough already to show that the people of the country want the Tariff question to be let alone, and I have determined, so far as I am concerned, to do all in my power to that end. I am sorry that this issue has been forced upon the party at this time, but those who made the issue must shoulder the responsibility. I have not inquired as to the purpose of those who advocate what they call 'Tariff Reform,' but I am told that they are preparing a measure with revenue as the sole purpose in view. I believe that while the object of customs duties, as that of any other system of taxation, is undoubtedly revenue, the rates should be so fixed as to afford protection to our manufactures and the labor of our people. Because, by over-production, another country has been forced to fix prices at a minimum rate, at the expense of labor, I do not believe in applying such a policy to our own laboring classes. I am now speaking for myself, only, but I believe that there are many Democrats who entertain the same opinions."

FOSTER ON ARTHUR.

Ex-Governor Charles Foster, of Ohio, who is in town, in the course of an interview, said: "It was no secret in the contest that the election of Payne to the Senate was to pave the way to a Presidential nomination. Payne is a protection Democrat, and this would be a strong point in Ohio."

In reply to a question on the Presidential prospects in Ohio, the ex-Governor said: "The Ohio delegation will go to Chicago to deliberate and not to attempt to dictate a candidate."

"There is some talk about President Arthur as a candidate," said the interviewer.

"So I perceive," said the ex-Governor, "but I do not believe that there is anything in it. I cannot imagine that any one would seriously think of such a thing. The nomination of President Arthur would be suicidal. I am not saying this in any hostility to the President, but he would be beaten in Ohio as badly as Secretary Folger was in New York a couple of years ago."

AN EPIDEMIC OF MURDER.

Long Island Again Excited Over a Tramp's Murder—Similar Crimes.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., January 25.—At about half past six o'clock this morning, Selah Sprague, a well-to-do farmer of East Meadow, went as usual to his barn to milk the cows and feed the horses. He had just reached the barn, when a tall, slim mulatto attacked him with a fish-plate, used in coupling railroad tracks, and, striking him several murderous blows on the head, left him for dead and made his way to the house. There he saw Mrs. Sprague in the kitchen, struck her one blow, and demanded money. She told him to get it out of a drawer and then ran screaming from the house. Before she had gone very far the man overtook and passed her, soon getting out of sight. Some neighbors hearing Mrs. Sprague's cries hurried to the spot and found Sprague lying in a pool of blood near the barn. A general alarm was sounded and the farmers of Hicksville, Hempstead, Westbury and Farmingdale hitched up their horses and started in all directions, scouring the country for the assassin. The man, whom Mrs. Sprague describes as a tall, slim young looking mulatto, is supposed to be the same who attempted a burglary at South Oyster Bay on Wednesday night. He is supposed to be hiding in the neighborhood. All points on the Island have been furnished with description. There is great excitement all through Queens county, in consequence of this third similar outrage, following so quickly upon the Maybee and the Townsend affairs. Mr Sprague and wife were about 50 years of age. The physicians give no hope of the recovery of Sprague.

LATER—The mulatto has just been arrested, identified and jailed.

A DETECTIVE MURDERED.

THE ASSASSIN ARMED WITH A BOMB, A REVOLVER AND A DAGGER.

VIENNA, January 25.—Detective Bloch, while going home in Floridisorf yesterday, was shot dead. The assassin, apparently a workingman, was secured by citizens. A dynamite bomb, a revolver and a poisoned dagger were found on the assassin. One citizen, who was aiding in making the arrest, was shot twice by the murderer, who also attempted to explode the bomb to kill himself and his captors.

Bloch recently arrested one of the suspected assassins of Police Commissary Klubeck. Several arrests were made in connection with that crime, including Schaffhausen, a leading Socialist workman, and William and Joseph Till, brothers.

MISCELLANEOUS CRIME.

A DETECTIVE CAUSES THE ARREST OF FOUR OF THE BUZZARD GANG.

LANCASTER, PA., January 25.—Mrs. Abe Buzzard and three members of her husband's band have been arrested on Ephrata Mountain. The names of the men captured are Heinery, Hamberger and Breneseiser. The arrests were made on information of a Philadelphia detective, who joined the band January 1, and has been traveling with them since.

THE LAST SEEN OF ZORA.

LINCOLN, ILL., January 25.—The claim is now made that the prosecution in the Zora Burns case is ready to produce a negress as a witness who went through Kentucky immediately following the tragedy, who will testify before the Grand Jury that Carpenter and Zora Burns made her cabin a trysting place, and that on the night preceding the finding of Zora's body Carpenter took Zora away from the place in a buggy.

Seven of the twelve British lads conspiring to burn the British Reformatory Ship "Clarence," in order to escape, have been arrested.

In Warren, Ark., Judge Thomas White suicided by jumping into a well and drowning. Cause, old age and mental troubles.

John Spaulding, of Bangor, Maine, shot his wife yesterday and then killed himself. His wife will recover.

DRINK AND LOVE.

Sad Suicide of a Housekeeper Twice a Widow.

BRADFORD, PA., January 27.—On July 17 Mrs. A. B. Shea made a direct proposal of marriage to Mr. George N. Howard, for whom she was housekeeper. He rejected her offer, told her he had enough of married life, and asked her never to mention the subject again. Mrs. Shea suddenly tired of Bradford, and said that she was going to return to her home in New York. Mr. Howard told her that was the best thing she could do under the circumstances. Yesterday morning she sent her trunk to the depot and made preparations for leaving the city. She acted morose and sullen. Mr. Howard noticed her actions and warned her that it was near train time. She said she would go, and at once retired to her room. In a few moments Mr. Howard heard groans coming from her apartment. He entered the room, and Mrs. Shea, whose eyes were glassy, threw her arms tenderly around his neck and whispered, "Dear George, I am dying. I have taken poison. I know that you will be sorry when I am gone. On my desk you will find some letters. Please do me the favor to mail at once." Her grip tightened around his neck and her head fell forward on his breast. She was dead. One of the letters was addressed to Mr. Howard. In it she directed him to send her trunk to Mrs. Lindsey's, No. 239 West Twenty-ninth street, New York. Two of the other letters were addressed to Mrs. Shea, 255 or 355 West Nineteenth street, New York, and Mrs. Lindsey's, 236 West Twenty-ninth street, New York City. Her relatives in New York have been telegraphed to regarding the disposition of the remains. The Coroner's jury opened the letters. All were of the same import, announcing that their receipt would find her dead, and that drink was the cause of her taking off.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 Cents.

DR. WOOD DEAD.

The Great American Condenser Dies From Shock and Exposure.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Dr. John B. Wood, a widely known newspaper man while walking through West street early this morning, fell from a string piece upon the ice in North river and died soon afterwards from shock and exposure. Dr. Wood was President of the Press Club for some years. His skill in eliminating superfluous words and sentences from news reports earned for him the title of the "Great American Condenser." His body will be taken on Tuesday to the rooms of the Press Club. The funeral will take place on Wednesday. Dr. Talmage officiating.

NOTHING is more distressing than sick headache, PERUNA, always cures it.

GENERAL G. W. C. LEE has paid to the Alexandria County Supervisors the war tax due on the Arlington estate, amounting to $2,500, leaving the United States Government still owing him $22,500 retained of the purchase money.

"I am using Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator with great results; had heart disease for 9 years; so bad could not lie down—John McGuff, Pike Station, O. The Heart Regulator cures all forms of heart disease, nervousness and sleeplessness.

MISS TERRY, the actress, is thought by the Chicago *Tribune* to have "a voice that is laden with some of the sweetness of a whisper and some of the softness of a sigh.

PE-RU-NA

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

"For Sick Stomach, bad taste, sinking spells and palpitation, rely wholly on PERUNA."

"For Want of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Liver Complaint, take PERUNA."

"For Cramp of the Stomach or Colic PERUNA in large doses is infallible."

"Those in literary, professional or commercial pursuits, need PERUNA."

Ask your Druggist for our pamphlet on the "Ills of Life." S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, Ohio, Proprietors.

For Constipation and Dyspepsia, take

MAN-A-LIN.

Sold by All Druggists. Size of Bottles $1, 6 for $5.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1882.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, to which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four or five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and in fact, derived more real benefit than my medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face, and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add, pills. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

HUFMAN P. O., W. VA.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases. I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used, and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years, and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly

JAMES COONTS,
Hufman P. O., Barbor Co., W. Va.

The only Genuine McLane's Pills are the DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROTHERS, 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Look for the signatures of C McLane and Fleming Bros.

FREE "The Science of Health." Explains the principles of life and death, and the origin of diseases, and should be read by young and middle-aged men. Those who are suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, Catarrh and Blood Diseases will find it an incalculable boon. A copy of this book will be sent securely sealed for 2c stamp by addressing W. S. JAQUES, M. D. 130 W. 6th St., Cincinnati, O. mfrtvwsa W1y

SECURE HEALTHY ACTION OF THE LIVER

By taking **Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills**, which cleanse the Bowels, purify the Blood, and by carrying off all obstructions secure healthy and vigorous action to the Liver.

E. FERRETT, Agent,
372 Pearl St., New York.

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RUPTURE

Cure Guaranteed by Dr. J. B. MAYER, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia.

At St. Clair Hotel on 7th and 8th of each Month feb 1y W

MANHOOD To those suffering from the effects of youthful errors, seminal weakness, premature decay, lost manhood, etc., out of gratitude I will send you a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. Send your address to F. C. FOWLER, MONTCLAIR, CONN.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, January 30, 1884.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather and the frightful condition of the streets, banking business to-day was very tame, and only those who were compelled to made their appearance in banking circles. There is no new feature in monetary matters, except that deposits keep pouring into the vaults and but very little is being drawn out, and that only for legitimate business transactions. The rates of interest remain the same, 6@7 per cent.

To-day's clearing house shows a further increase, the gross exchanges being $2,577,542 04 and the balances $537,799 05.

Stock brokers report business very dull. Holders of stocks are not disposed to let go at present prices, and bidders are very scarce for what few are offered. A small block of Teutonia Insurance was sold to-day at private terms.

Business among the real estate brokers is looking up a little and a large number of dickers are on hand, which they expect to consummate shortly.

BETTER FEELING ABROAD.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Private cables report a better feeling abroad in regard to our railway securities and some bankers have received orders for bonds, which demand is usually the prelude to buying of stocks. The Vanderbilt interview yesterday was telegraphed to London, and will no doubt, says the *Mail and Express*, have a reassuring effect.

It is announced the West Shore Company has concluded arrangements for money for immediate wants.

NEW SYNDICATES.

NEW YORK, January 30.—The *Mail and Express* says the formation of a syndicate on Saturday last to buy and hold for a long time a block of Northern Pacific securities is invested with far more importance than the public generally know or suppose. It can be stated a number of wealthy syndicates have been formed to buy leading shares and take the same from the street and hold them for a long time. The process of purchasing stocks has been in steady progress since Saturday last and while there will undoubtedly be reactions, the general tendency on the Stock Exchange will be in the direction of improvement. Bears have lost their power and influence and can no longer engineer the depression through artificial devices. The present movement is of a more substantial character than ordinary bull operations of the street, for it has enlisted in its favor great wealth, and it is the beginning of a long campaign for a higher range of prices in all stocks which have merit and are entitled to sell at a better figure than is now current.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia stocks have been furnished by George I. Whitney, banker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania R. R.	58¼	58⅝
Reading R. R.	27¾	27 7-16
Phila., Titusville & Buffalo	9¼	9½
Lehigh Valley	66	....
United Co.'s, N. J.	186½	....
Cent. Trans. Co	34	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	122	....
P., C. & S. L. bonds	122	....
N. Pacific, com	22¾	22¾
N. Pacific, pref.	47⅜	47⅝
Lehigh Nav.	45	45¼
Philadelphia & Erie	17⅜	....
N. Central R. W.	58	59

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Money market easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills steady at 485½; demand, 488.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments firm.

2 per cents	100½
4½s coupon	114¼
6s coupons	123½
Pacific 6s '95	129

STOCKS.

In railway bonds West Shore 5s declined to 53⅝, and rallied to 54¼. It is stated the company has received all the money it requires for its immediate wants. Southwestern issues were strong and higher. Texas Pacific incomes advanced to to 43¾ and Rio Grande to 74¾. Northern Pacific firsts were quiet at 98¼.

State securities were quiet.

The stock market opened strong and higher this morning. The demand the first hour of business was brisk and every active stock on the list recorded higher figures. Trading was on a very large scale and round amounts of leading shares, notably Lackawanna, Union Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, Missouri Pacific, Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore and Grangers, were taken for long account. A sharp rise caused some selling to realize profits and a decline of ¼@1¼ per cent. took place. From midday until 2:30 speculation was irregular and firm. Low priced Gould shares in the meantime were strong and transactions larger than for a long time. In the last half hour a vigorous buying movement set in and near the close room traders sold their stock, and a reaction of ¼ to 1 per cent. took place, but final sales were at a fractional recovery. The feature of the market was steady and buying on reactions by brokers identified with prominent operators. As compared with last night, closing prices are ¼ to 1¼ per cent. higher for Western Union, Louisville and Nashville, Missouri Pacific, Canada Southern, Lackawanna, Denver, Kansas and Texas, New York Central, Erie, Northern Pacific preferred, Pacific Mail, Reading, Omaha, Texas Pacific and Wabash and ¼ to 1¼ per cent. lower for Canadian Pacific, Central Pacific, Quincy, Northwest preferred, St. Paul, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, New Jersey Central, Northern Pacific, common and Union Pacific. Manitoba was 2½ higher at 96¾, Oregon Improvement 4 at 50, Oregon Navigation 3 at 96, Pullman Palace 2 at 115, and Memphis and Charleston 4½ at 36½. Ohio and Mississippi declined 1¼. Some bears have applied to the bull syndicate for a private settlement but in all cases they were referred to the Stock Exchange as the proper place to cover.

TRANSACTIONS

aggregated 454,000 shares, as follows: Canada Southern, 6,000; Lackawanna, 60,000; Erie, 12,000; Kansas and Texas, 5,000; Lake Shore, 14,000; Louisville and Nashville, 17,000; Missouri Pacific, 12,000; Northwest, 8,000; New York Central, 5,000; Northern Pacific, 26,000; Pacific Mail, 15,000; Reading, 9,000; St. Paul, 59,000; Texas Pacific, 25,000; Union Pacific, 57,000; Western Union, 30,000; Oregon Trans Continental, 60,000; Canadian Pacific, 6,000.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pacific 1st	111⅜	Lake Shore	98¼
Erie 2ds	91½	L. & N.	47¼
Lehigh & Wilkes	103½	L. & N. A.	26
La. Consols	77½	M. & C. 1st pref.	10
Missouri 6s	104	Do 2nd	5
St. Joseph	110	M. & Charleston	35¾
St. P. & S. C.	115⅝	Michigan Central	92
Tennessee 6s	38	M. & St. L.	18¾
Do new	37½	Do pref.	34½
Tex. Pac. L. G.	43⅜	Missouri Pacific	89⅜
Do Rio G. div.	74½	M. & O.	9⅝
Union 1st	114	M. & E.	23⅞
Land Grants	108¾	N. & Chat.	51
Sinking Funds	117¼	N. J. Central	87⅛
Virginia 6s	40	N. & W. pref.	38
Do consols	41	Northern Pacific	22⅝
Do deferred	8	Do pref.	47¾
Adams Express	128½	C. & Northwestern	117½
Allegheny Central	12	Do pref.	144½
A. & T. Haute	49	N. Y. Central	14⅜
Do preferred	93	Ohio Central	2⅞
American Express	96	O. & M.	22¼
B., C. R. & N.	75	Do pref.	91
Canada Pacific	56⅝	Ontario & West	10¾
Canada Southern	53⅝	Oregon & Trans-C.	24½
Central Pacific	66½	Pacific Mail	48
C. & O.	14½	Panama	98
Do 1st pref.	23¾	P., D. & E.	13¾
Do 2d pref.	16	Pittsburgh	138¾
C. & A.	158½	Pullman	114
Do pref.	145	Reading	54½
C., B. & Q.	122	Rock Island	117½
C., St. L. & N. O.	83	St. L. & S. F.	19½
C., St. L. & P.	9½	Do pref.	37½
Do pref.	29	Do 1st, pref.	87
C. S. & C.	35	C. M. & St. Paul	89¾
C. & C.	62	Do pref.	116
Del. & Hudson*	108	St. P., M. & M.	92½
Del. & Lack	126½	St. P. & Omaha	31½
Denver & Rio G.	21½	Do pref.	92⅜
Erie	26¾	Texas Pacific	19⅝
Do pref	69	Union Pacific	77½
East Tennessee	6	U. S. Express	58
Do pref.	12⅝	W. St. L. & P.	16½
Ft. Wayne	132½	Do pref.	27
H. & St. Jo.	38½	Fargo	102
Do pref	88½	Western Union	79¼
Harlem	193	Homestake	9½
H. & Texas	44¾	Ontario	29
Illinois Central	136½	Quicksilver	4½
Ind., B. & W.	17	Do pref.	28
K. & Texas	16¾	Sutro	17
L. E. & W.	70		

*Asked.

MINING SHARES.

Business in the mining market had a moderate tone and steady. Reports from various mining districts were of an encouraging character and the outlook for the present year is promising. Amie sold at .09; Eureka, 2.00; Green Mountain, 2.00; Leadville, 54; Little Chief, 50; Robinson Consolidated, 30. The market continued firm. The afternoon sales included Sutro Tunnel at 17; Sonora at 11; Amie at .09; Rappahannock at 13@14; Harlem at 10; Horn Silver at 7⅜@7¼.

OPINIONS ON THE B. & O.'S LATE PURCHASE.

NEW YORK, January 30.—General Eckert informs the *Commercial Advertiser* that the mileage of the Western Union's leased lines exceeds the entire Baltimore and Ohio system.

F. E. Trowbridge says in the *Mail and Express*: "The Western Union looks upon the purchase of the National line by the Baltimore and Ohio Company with favor, because the Western Union, not wishing the line, was glad to find it falling into the hands of friends." Trawbridge also says Mr. Gould has taken hold of the Northern Pacific not only to sustain the market but also to control that enterprise and extend his influence with the Pacific roads.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, January 30.—The following were the closing quotations of the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony	139	A. & T. 1st 7s	120
Allouez Mining Co	⅝	A. & T. L. G. 7s	116
Calumet & H	341½	B. H. & E. 4½s	105½
Catalpa	30	L. R. & Ft. S. 7s	85
Franklin	10	A. & T. R. R.	17½
Pewabic	1⅜	B. & A.	127
Quincy	140	B. & M.	161
F. & P. M. pref.	60½	C. B. & Q.	122½
Osceola	13	Eastern R. R.	36
Huron	2	F. & P. M.	25
Water Power	2	L. R. & Ft. S.	17½
Boston Land	6¼	N. Y. & N. E.	14⅜

San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 30.—The following were the closing quotations of the Stock Exchange:

Alta	1¾	Hale & N.	1⅝
Belcher	95	Mexican	2⅛
Belle Isle	15	Mt. Diablo	2¾
Best & B.	2⅝	Navajo	2¾
Bodie Cons.	....	Northern Belle	30
California	5	Ophir	2¼
Chollar	2	Potosi	60
Con. Pacific	50	Savage	70
Consolidated Va.	25	Sierra Nevada	2⅜
Crown Point	1	Union Cons.	2⅞
Eureka Cons.	2	Utah	1
Gould & C.	2	Yellow Jacket	2½

Northern Belle assessed $8 00.

STATE OF TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, January 30, 1884.

Flour and Grain.

The wheat market at Chicago remains about the same as for some days past. Owing to the lack of receipts of hard milling wheats in the Northwest, the Milling Association of Minneapolis, Minn., advanced prices 3c yesterday in addition to an advance of 2c about ten days ago. This goes to show that we were right in our prediction a few days since that wheat had reached bottom prices. Henceforth we look for an advance throughout the entire country, as wheat is undoubtedly getting scarce. The trade in all other serials remain tame and prices are firm. Ear corn is about the only article that there is any demand for. There is a slight change in the price of oats.

Business on 'Change was light to-day. The following sales were made: One car No. 2 white oats, on track, at 41¾c; one car prime upland prairie hay, to arrive, at $10 50, and one car corn chop, to arrive, at $20 per ton.

FLOUR—Fancy Minnesota patent $7 00@7 25; winter wheat, patent, $7 00@7 25; fancy family winter, $6 00@6 25; choice family (choice red winter) $5 75@6 00; XX family (medium winter), $5 50@5 75; XXX bakers' (Minnesota), $5 75@6 00; XX bakers' (Wisconsin) $5 50@5 75. Cornmeal, 75@80c. Oatmeal—Common brands, $5 50@6 00 per barrel; fancy, $6 75@7 00. Rye flour, $4 00@4 25. Buckwheat, $3 50@4 50.

WHEAT—Fultz, $1 07@1 09; Longberry red, $1 10; Indiana and Kentucky, soft, $1 00@1 06.

CORN—Old mixed shelled 54@56c; old yellow shelled 60@61c; high mixed 56@59c; new mixed 52@54c; new dry H. M. 56@58c; new yellow ear 62@64c; new mixed ear 60@62c.

OATS — Prime, 41¾@42c, rejected white, good, 40½@41½c; mixed, 38@40c.

RYE—We quote western at 60@66c; Pennsylvania, 66@68c.

BARLEY—York State and Canada, 90c@$1 00; western, 68@70c.

MILL FEED—Bran, $20 00 per ton; middlings, $22 00@24 00; chopped feed, $23 00@24 00.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, on track, $12 00@12 50; loose timothy, from country wagons, $12 00@14 00.

Country Produce.

The produce market is in a healthy condition and receipts of all staple and seasonable articles are moving off steadily at reasonably fair prices. The recent cold snap cleared up the stock of all perishable goods and fresh arrivals are selling freely at full prices. Eggs of all kinds remain scarce and the present demand far exceeds the supply. However, a drop in prices is looked for within the next few days if the break in the weather continues. There still continues to be a full supply of butter, and none but strictly fresh roll and fancy creamery is called for. Dried fruits are in liberal supply, and the local demand improving, but prices are unchanged.

APPLES—We quote common at $2 50@3 00; good sound stock $3 25@3 75; choice stock $3 75@4 00 per barrel; fancy $4 00@4 50.

BEANS—Prime medium $2 50@2 60 per bushel; prime marrowfats $2 75@3 00 per bushel; prime navies $2 60@2 65; Limas 5¾@6c.

BUTTER—Choice country 25@28c; prime 22@23c; common to medium 8@9c; fancy creamery 38@41c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35c ₱ lb.

BROOMCORN—Green Hurl, Texas 8½c; green well to hurl, 7½@8c; green carpet, 7½@8c; green self-working 6¾@7½c; green short 6@6½c; Tennessee red tip, self-working, 7c; Illinois do. 5¾@6c; old short, good color 5c; old rough 4@4½c; crooked 4@5c.

CHEESE—Ohio factory, best, 13@13½c; skims, 5@8c; York Goshen, 14@15c; Sweitzer, 14@15c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced; 7@8c; evaporated, 13@14c; quarters, 6@7c; peaches, halves, 7@7½c; peeled, 12@15c; cherries, 18@20c; raspberries, 32@35c; blackberries, 11@12c.

EGGS—No. 1 Pennsylvania and Ohio fresh in barrels, 38@39c; in cases, 40@42c; pickled 27@28c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3 50@3 75 per cwt.

CRANBERRIES—Choice fancy per crate $3 90@4 50; Jersey, in barrels, $11 00@12 00; Western do. $12 00@15 00.

MINCE MEAT—6½@7½c per pound.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Messina oranges, boxes, $2 50@3 25; Valencia do. cases, $5@6 00; lemons, $3 00@3 50; bananas, $2 00, $2 50@3 00 per bunch.

FEATHERS—Live geese, 63@65c in packages; in small lots, 4@5c more.

POTATOES—On track, 42@45c; from store 50@55c per bushel, according to size and condition. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $4 50@4 75 per bbl; Southern $3 25 to $3 50.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 69@65c per pair; dressed, 13@14c per lb. Turkies, 14 to 16c per lb. Geese, 65 to 75c each. Ducks, 13@15c per lb.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 7@7½c per lb.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 8½@9c; Virginia, 9@9½c, roasted, $2 00@2 50 per bush; chestnuts, $3 50@4 00 per bushel for choice.

SWEET CORN—We quote dried at 5@7c per lb; pop corn 4@5c per lb.

HOMINY—We quote at $3 25@3 50 per barrel.

HONEY—Choice new clover, one pound packages, 18@20c; large packages, 15@16c.

TALLOW—City, 7@8¼c; country, 7@7¼c.

SWEET CIDER—Country, $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sand refined, $8 50@9 00.

MAPLE SYRUP—New, 90c@$1 00 per gallon.

SEEDS — Timothy, $1 50@1 60 per bushel; clover, small, $5 75@6 25; bluegrass, $1 60.

SALT—No. 1, $1 00; No. 1 extras, $1 10; dairy, $1 40; C, $1 20; Globe fertilizer, $1 35; the regular discount on car load lots.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed, 1½@1¾c; all wool, 1½@1¾c.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, 30@35c.

Groceries.

Trade in groceries remains steady and prices unchanged. The trade with country merchants is good and still better business is anticipated.

Green Coffees.		*Soda.*	
Fancy Rio	18 @	Bi. Carb. in kegs	4½@
Choice Rio	14 @	Do assort'd papers	5½
Prime Rio	13 @	Do do ¼ papers	6½
Good Rio	12½@	Salsoda, in kegs	1¾
Ordinary Rio	11 @	Cloves	18@
Java	20 @	Alspice	10@
Roasted Coffees.		Cassia	10@
In papers	17 @	Pepper	16½@
In bulk	15½@	Nutmegs	65@
Lower grades	14 @	*New Orleans Molasses.*	
Java in pa'rs	25 @	Choice new	56@
Java in bulk	25 @	Strictly prime	50@
Sugar.		*Candles.*	
Conf'rs A	7¼@	Star, full w'gt	15 @
Palace A	7¼@	Stearine	12½@
Window A	7¼@	*Salt.*	
Ridgewood A	7¼@	No. 1 ₱ bbl	$1 60
Refined yel'w	6¾@	Extra	1 10
Granulated	8¼@	Dairy	1 40
Crushed	9 @	Coarse Cyst. Salt	1 25
Cut loaf	9 @	*Starch.*	
Powdered	8¾@	Gloss	6¾@8¾
Syrups.		Corn	7½@8¾
Choice corn	33@	*Rice.*	
Prime do	32@	Louisiana	6 @6½
Choice sugar sr'p	40@42	Carolina	6½@7
Prime do do	36@38	Head rice	7½@8
Good do do	34@		

CANNED GOODS.

Marrow fat peas	$1 75	Lil'beans, ₱ bbl	1 25
Soak peas	75	Soak do do	85
Raspberries	1 45	String do do	85
Strawberries	1 00@1 20	Pumpkins	1 10
Gooseberries	1 @1 00	Damson plums, 2 ₱	1 10
Pineapples	1 45@1 55	Greengage	1 20
Standard p's	1 70@2 00	Egg do	1 60
Pickles, ₱ bbls	3 75	Libby's a. c. beef ₱	2
Do bbls	6 50	₱ ₱ doz	2 80
Winslow's corn	1 20	Tomatoes	85@90
Baker's do	1 35	Salmon, 1 lb	1 50@1 60
McMurray's do	1 35	Blackberries	1 00
Red cherries	1 30		

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay'r raisins, new	2 10	Sicily filberts	14 c
Lon. Lay's do	2 60	Smyrna figs	15@18 c
Muscatels do	2 50	Maccaroni	8½@12½c
New Valencia	7 c	Vermicelli	8½@12½c
Seedless	8 c	Brazil nuts	8 c
Sultanas	9 c	Lemons ₱ box	4 50
Dates	7 c	Cocoanuts ₱ box	7 00
Currants	6@6½c	Lemon peel ₱ lb	15 c
Prunes, new	5½@6 c	Pecans	13½c
Almonds Lan'doc	20 c	Sago	5 c
Do Ivica	22 c	Cit'n peel ₱ lb	17 c
Do shelled	40 c	Almonds, Sicily	17 00
Walnuts, Naples	20 c		

Provisions.

The provision trade continues good and all meats remain scarce and prices high.

Canvass or Plain.

Extra S. C. Hams, 18 lbs and over	13¼c
Do do do 14 to 18 lbs	13½c
Do do do 14 lbs and under	13¾c
Extra S. C. Shoulders	10¼c
Do do Breakfast bacon	10¾c
Do do Dried beef, in sets	13¼c
Do do do knuckles and ribs	17¼c
Do do do all flats	14¼c
Bacon shoulders	9¼c
Short clear sides	10½c
Mess pork, ½ bbl	$17 25
Do rejected, usually 45 to 50 pieces	17 25
Lard, refined, summer use, in tcs	9½c
Do half bbls	10 c
Do in buckets	10½c
Do in tubs	10 c
Do 5 lb tin pails, 60 lbs in case	11¼c
Do 5 " " " "	10 c
Do 10 lb " " " "	10½c
Extra lard oil	72 c
Miners' oil	49 c

Fish.

Extra No. 1 mess mackerel	$28 00@30 00
Extra No. 1 shore do	22 00@25 00
Extra No. 2 shore do	15 00@16 00
No. 2 large bay	13 00@14 00
No. 2 medium do	12 00@13 00
No. 3 large do	12 00@
No. 3 medium	11 00@11 50
No. 3 small	7 00@
Split Labrador herring	8 00@
Split shore do	7 00@
Roun do	5 75@
White fish, ₱ half bbl, 100	7 00@7 50
Lake trout, ₱ 100	5 50@
Lake pickerel, ₱ 100	4 50@
Lake herring, ₱ 100	2 50@3 50
George's codfish	6 00@9 00
Medium do	4 25@
Boneless codfish	5 00@
Halibut (smoked)	10@
No. 1 herring, ₱ box	20@
Smoked bloater, ₱ doz	1 10@1 25
Sardines, domestic, ¼ box	6 75@
Sardines, domestic, ½ box	10 75@
Sardines, French, ¼'s, ₱ case	12 00@
Sardines, French, ½'s, ₱ case	19 00@
Codfish balls, 2 ₱ cans	2 40@

Leather.

Best city oak sole, heavy, 35@37c per pound best city oak sole leather, light, 33@35c per pound; red sole leather No. 1, heavy 28@28c per pound; red sole No. 1, medium 25@26c per pound; red sole leather, good damaged, 23@24c per pound; rough leather, oak, 20@24c per pound; city harness leather, No. 1, 36@37c per pound; city harness leather, No. 2, 33@34c; fair skirting, 37@39c per pound; fair bridle and line leather, $4 50@7 00 per side; country harness leather, 26@30c per pound; padskins, No. 1, $5 50@6 50 per dozen; sapron, large, $9 50@10 50 per dozen. Tallow, 6¾@7c

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, January 30, 1884.

Messrs. Dilworth & Ogden, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations prevailing at the Oil Exchange:

Opening	$1 10¼	Lowest	$1 10¼
Highest	1 12¾	Close	1 12⅛

	Barrels.
United shipments	66,226
Average United shipments	47,238
Tidewater shipments	1,141
Average Tidewater shipments	4,617
Charters	44,921
Average charters	31,529
United runs	57,250
Tidewater runs	8,857
Average for both lines	54,861
Clearances	6,318,000

Exchange stock—$150 bid; $190 asked.

N. Y. refined, 9½c. Antwerp, 21f.

HOME TRADE.

Refined, 110 deg	8½c
Headlight, 150 deg	10c
Ohio test oil, 120 deg. flash	9c
Elaine, jobbers' prices	15½c

[By Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, January 30.—Opened at $1 10¼; highest, $1 12⅝; lowest, $1 10¼; closed at $1 12⅜; shipments, 67,000 barrels; charters, 23,810 barrels.

OIL CITY, January 30.—Petroleum opened at $1 10¼; highest, $1 12½; lowest, $1 10¼; closed at $1 12¼; sales, 4,769,000 barrel; clearances yesterday 7,284,000 barrels; runs, 66,107 barrels; shipments 66,227 barrels; charters 23,810 barrels.

BRADFORD, January 30.—Crude oil stronger; total runs Tuesday, 76,306 barrels; total shipments, 67,368 barrels; charters, 23,810; barrels; clearances, 7,062,000 barrels. United Pipe Line certificates opened at $1 10¼ and closed at $1 12¼; highest price $1 12½; lowest $1 10¼.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO—JANUARY 30.—FLOUR—dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—In fair demand; opened a shade firmer, declined ½@⅝c, rallied 1½c, and closed ⅜c over yesterday; sales ranged: January 91¼@91¾c, closed at 91½c; February 91¼@91¾c, closed at 91½c; March 92⅛@92¾c, closed at 92¼c; May 98@98¾c, closed at 98⅜c; June 99⅞c @$1 00⅝c, closed at $1 00⅜; No. 2 Chicago spring, 91¼@91½c, closed at 91¼c; No. 3, 75@80c; No. 2 red winter 98c@$1 00.

CORN—In good demand, but mainly for May delivery; opened ⅛c higher, then declined ⅜@½c, rallied, and closed ⅛@⅜c over yesterday; cash 51¾@51¾c, closed at 51¾c; January 51¾@51¾c, closed at 51¾c, February 51¾@52¼c, closed at 52@52¼c; March 52¼@52½c, closed at 52½c; May 57¼@57¾c, closed at 57¾c; June 57¾@58c.

OATS—Dull and a shade better at 32½@33c; February 32½@32¾c; March 32¼@32⅝c; April 32⅝@32⅞c, closed at 32⅜c; May 36½@36¾c, closed at 36⅝c; the year 29⅞@30c.

RYE—Dull at 58c.

BARLEY—Firm at 62c.

FLAXSEED—Quiet at $1 49 on track.

PORK—Demand active and prices advanced; opened at 10@12½c, higher, advanced 20@22½, addititional receded 10@15c, rallied 5@10c and closed steady; cash $16 10@16 12½; January $16 12½@16 15; February $15 80@16 10, closed at $16 05@16 07½; March $16 00@16 20, closed at $15 10@16 17½; May $16 30@16 52½, closed at $16 42½@16 45; June $16 50, the year $14 93.

LARD—Demand fair and market firm; cash 9.00@9.05c; February 9.05@9.10c, closed at 9.05@9 07½c; March 9.15@9.22½c, closed at 9 17½@9.20c; May 9.37½@9.45c, closed at 9.40@9.42½c; June 9.47½@9.50c.

BULKMEATS—In fair demand; shoulders 6.75c; short rib 8.55c; short clear 8.80c.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 31,000 barrels; wheat, 41,000 bushels; corn, 455,000 bushels; oats, 116,000 bushels; rye, 12,000 bushels; barley, 43,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat 22,000 bushels; corn, 97,000 bushels; oats 64,000 bushels; rye, 21,000 bushels; barley 35,000 bushels.

Latest—Call Board.

WHEAT—Sales of 1,250,000 bushels; January advanced ½c; February, March and May advanced ¾c.

CORN—Sales of 1,000,000 bushels; January advanced ¼c; February advanced ¼c; March advanced ½c; May advanced ¾c.

OATS—Sales of 545,000 bushels; May advanced ½c.

PORK—Sales of 19,000 barrels; May advanced 21½c.

LARD—Sales of 2,500 tierces; advanced 2½c.

NEW YORK—JANUARY 30.—Flour dull; receipts, 15,000 barrels; exports, 4,500 barrels. Wheat—Spot lots ¼@½c lower; options opened ¼@½c higher; afterwards easier, declined ⅝c, closing barely steady; receipts 8,000 bushels; exports 128,000 bushels; No. 3 spring 98¾c @21 00; No. 2 red $1 47¼@1 11¼; No. 2 red January, sales of 16,000 bushels at $1 05@1 05¾, closing at $1 05¼; February sales of 272,000 bushels at $1 05@1 05¾, closing at $1 05⅝; March, sales of 1,048,000 bushels at $1 07¼@1 08¼, closing at $1 07¾; April, sales of 248,000 bushels at $1 10@1 10½, closing at $1 10½; May, sales of 2,304,000 bushels at $1 12¼@1 12¾, closing at $1 12⅝; June, sales of 48,000 bushels at $1 13@1 13½, closing at $1 13. Corn—No. 3 spot ½@¾c better; others slightly lower; receipts, 50,000 bushels; exports, 92,000 bushels; ungraded 49½@62c; No. 3 53¾@54¼c; steamer 57½@59c; No. 2 59¾@61¾c; No. 2 white 66½c; ungraded white 55@61c; No. 2 January 60@60¼c, closing at 60¼c; February 60¼@60½c, closing at 60½c; March 61¾@61¾c, closing at 61¾c; April 62¾@63c, closing at 63c; May 64¾@64¾c, closing at 64¾c; June 65c. Oats a shade better; receipts, 14,000 bushels; exports 1,100 bushels; Western mixed 39@42c; white Western 42@48c. Hay—Demand fair and market firm, Hops firm and fairly active. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio stronger at 12½c; options 15@25 points higher and moderately active; sales of 6,500 bags Rio No. 7 February at 10.70@10.95c; 11,250 bags March at 10.90@11.10c; 5,000 bags April at 10.95@11.15c; 3,250 bags May at 11.05@11.20c; 1,500 bags June at 11.05@11.20c. Sugar quiet and firm; refined steady; powdered 8@8¼c; cubes 8¼c. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice steady and in fair demand; Rangoon 2½c; Patna 3c in bond. Petroleum firm; United $1 12¼c. Tallow dull and weak at 7 13-16@7½c. Rosin dull. Eggs—Western fresh quiet and steady at 47@48c. Pork quiet and stronger; new mess $15 50@15 75. Beef quiet and steady. Cutmeats firm. Lard strong; prime steam 9.37@9.40c; February 9.35@9.37c; March 9.43@9.46; April 9.52@9.55; May 9.58@9.60c; June 9.66@9.69; July 9.72@7.74c. Butter dull and weak at 10@39c. Cheese quiet and firm. Lead dull; common 3.75@3.95. Others unchanged.

TOLEDO—JANUARY 30.—Wheat dull but firm; No. 2 red cash 97c@$1 03; January 97c; February 97¼c; March 97c @$1 00¼; May $1 05; June $1 06; No. 3 spring 88@93c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 cash and January 53c bid; February 53¼c; March 57¾c; rejected 50@50½c. Oats—Demand light but holders firm; No. 2 cash and January 36½c; May 37¾c bid; rejected 35½c. Cloverseed quiet and steady; prime, cash $5 75 bid; January $5 80 asked; February $5 80; March $5 90; No. 2 $5 45 bid. Receipts—Wheat, 28,000 bushels; corn, 48,000 bushels; oats, none. Shipments—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; corn, 62,000 bushels; oats, none.

CINCINNATI—JANUARY 30.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 red $1 03@1 04. Corn heavy: No. 2 50c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 36c. Rye steady; No. 2, 62@63c. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork stronger; mess $16 00@16 25. Lard strong and higher; prime steam 9.00c. Bulkmeats strong and higher; shoulders, 7c; short rib, 9½c. Bacon stronger; shoulders, 7½c; short rib, 9½c; short clear, 9¾c. Whisky active and firm at $1 14. Butter dull and unchanged.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, January 30, 1884.

Messrs. Huff, Hazelwood & Imhoff, one of the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market prices:

Cattle—Arrivals have been fair and market firm, with a good active demand and ready sale for all offering. We quote.

Prime, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$6 60@6 80
Good 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5 75@6 25
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	5 25@5 50
Bulls, stags, and fat cows	3 50@4 75

Hogs—Receipts fair and market rather slow.

Philadelphias	$6 50@6 70
Best Yorkers	6 15@6 25
Common to fair Yorkers	5 75@6 10
Roughs	5 00@6 00

Sheep—Supply fair and market slow for common and medium lots, but good for fat wethers, which are in demand at good prices. We quote:

Extra 100 to 110 lbs	$5 30@5 65
Good 90 to 95 lbs	4 60@5 00
Fair 80 to 85 lbs	4 00@4 25
Common 65 to 75 lbs	2 00@3 00
Lambs	4 50@6 25

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, January 28, 1884.

Cattle—The market was slow to-day but prices were slightly improved over the week previous. Buyers were slow and particular. The best cattle sold at from 6 to 7¼c, medium 5 to 6c, and dry cows and bulls sold at 3½ to 5c. Fresh cows were in good demand at from $75 to $80. Following were the receipts by rail:

Name.	*Where From.*	*Number*
Needy & Smith	Mo.	50
S. Lowenstein	Mo.	20
A. Greenwald	Mo.	40
Arnold & Co.	Mo.	80
Arnold & B.	Mo.	75
Gerson & Zeigler	Ill.	60
S. Trauerman	Ill.	32
A. From	Ill.	150
E. Cole	Penna.	120
H. Alcorn	Penna.	75
Wm. Hockenberger	Penna.	90
E. Wolf & Co.	Mo.	80
J. S. Huchman	Ohio	78

Sheep and Lambs—The market was fairly active. The supply was limited and prices ranged the same as last week.

Hogs—This market was dull. The supply was large. Sales ranged from $5 75 to $6 70.

NEW YORK—JANUARY 30.—Beeves—Receipts 3,600 head; market slow and closed dull at one dollar per head lower; all grades of steers sold at $5 50@7 65 per cwt.; rough stags and oxen $5 25@5 50; exporters used 30 car loads and paid $6 00@6 60 live per cwt. for ordinary to fair; shipments, 110 head live cattle, 300 live sheep.

Sheep—Receipts 7,000 head, fair demand; good to prime sheep had a ready sale at strong prices; inferior and common dull and prices barely maintained; extremes sheep $3 75@7 00 per cwt.; lambs $6 00@7 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,600 head; live hogs nominally firm at $6 20@6 60 per cwt.

ST. LOUIS—JANUARY 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,100 head; shipments, 700 head; market steady; exports $6 25@6 75; good to choice $5 75@6 25; common to medium $4 75@5 50;